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H – 1219

International Court of Justice

D 46

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT D 46
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reichsicherheitshauptamt
IVSC 2 Allg No 42 523

BERLIN 18 Jan 43.

H1219 - 0002

To All Police H.Q.

Head of Sicherheitspolizei and of Sicherheitsdienst.
Commanders of Sicherheitspolizei and of Sicherheitsdienst.
Representatives of Sicherheitspolizei and of Sicherheitsdienst in BRUSSLES

For information to:

Senior SS And Police Leaders
Inspectors of Sicherhictspolizei and of Sicherheitsdienst
Departments I to VII.
Sections of Amt IV.

In addition to:

Section I B 3 (12 Copies)
Section II A I (2 Copies)
Section II C 3 (1 Copy)
Gst IV (2 Copies)

Ref Concentration Camp HERTOGENBOSCH.

Concentration Camp HERTOGENBOSCH has been set up on the orders of the Reichsfuehrer SS and Head of German Police with effect from 5 Jan 43. The Camp will at first be used as a transit center for the deportation scheme at present in operation and will come into operation as an internment camp later.

The address is: H.W. Concentration Camp HERTOGENBOSCH, HERTOGENBOSCH, Holland.

SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Karl CHMIELEWSKI is appointed Camp Commandant.

The requisite notification will be given as soon as the camp is available as an internment camp.

The order is not to be distributed down to Kreis and local police level.

Sgd. p.p. MUELLER

Certificate correct (Sgd) Reilich
Chancellory Official.

Reichssicherheitshauptamt

BERLIN 13 Mar 1943

IV C. Allg. No. 42 523

TO:

(a) All Police H.Qs.
(b) All Heads of the Sicherheitspolizei and of the S.D.
(c) All Commanders of the Sicherheitspolizei and of the S.D.
(d) The Representative of the Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei in BRUSSELS.

For Information to:

(e) The Senior S.S. and Police Leaders
(f) The Inspectors of the Sicherheitspolizei and of the S.D.
(g) The Departments I to VII.
(h) Sections of Amt IV.
(i) S.S. Wirtschafts - Verwalturgshauptamt, Amtsgruppe B - Concentration Camp - ORANIENBURG.

In addition to:

Section I B 3 (12 Copies)
Section II A 1 (2 Copies)
Section II C 3 (1 Copy)
Gst IV.

Reference. Concentration Camp HERTOGENBOSCH

My order IV C 2 Allg 42 523 of 18 Jan 43.

Further to the above order I announce that reception of detainees in Concentration Camp HERTOGEN BOSCH can now take place. The camp is classed in categories I and II and can be reached via the German telephone exchange in HERTOGEN BOSCH. Tel. No. HELVOIRT 231.

This order is not intended for circulation to KREIS and local police authorities.

Sgd. p.p. MUELLER

Certified Correct

Sgd BLEECK

Chancellory Official

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT D 46

20 November 1945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/SGT, 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. D 46

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/SGT, 33779426

H1219 – 0003

H1219 - 0004

D 50

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D-50
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reich Security Main Office (RSHA)
IV C 2 A 11g . No. 43 059

Berlin, 9 April 1943

To:

a) All State Police Headquarters
b) All Heads of the Security Police and of the SD
c) All Commanders of the Secirity Police and of the SD
d) The Representative of the Chief of the Security Police and of the SD in BRUSSELS.
e) All Sections and Branches of Amt IV and Section II C 3.

For information to:

f) All Senior SS and Police Leaders.
g) All Inspectors of the Security Police and of the SD
h) The SS Economic-Administrative Main Office, Departmental Group D - Concentration Camps - OR ANIENBURG.

In Addition:

i) Group I B (12 copies)
k) Group II A (2 copies)
l) Cst. IV (2copies)

Subject: Concentration Camp, LUBLIN.

The former P.W. labor camp LUBLIN has been converted into a concentration camp, on orders of the REICHSFUHRER SS and Chief of the German Police. At the same time a women's section has been set up there, which women may be allocated.

The camp will be classed as category I and II.
The new address is as follows:

Hq. Concentration Camp LUBLIN
12 Gartenstrasse
LUBLIN (General Government)

The telephone number is LUBLIN 3038

This order will not be distributed down to Kreis and local police level.

By order
/s/ MULLER

Certified correct
(SEAL) /s/ BLEECK Chancellery Official

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. D-50

I, MARTIN L LOWENTHAL ,T/5, 33 37 83 74, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document no. D-50.

MARTIN L LOWENTHAL
T/5
33 37 83 74

H1219 - 0005

D 183

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D = 183
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

Copy of a Copy.

Secret state police
State police station
Darmstddt
File No. II B 4 8521/38

Darmstadt, 7.Dec. 1938
Wilhelm = Glässing = Str.21

To the

SS = Section

K a s s e l .

Subject: Treatment of articles Secured during Protest Action against Jews.

Ref : nil.
Enclosures: nil.

By order of the Prime Minister General Field Marshal Göring, the Secret State Police Department, Berlin, has issued the following orders regarding articles which were confiscated and secured :

1.) The following applies to such articles, where the owner can still be established :

a) Bonds (Wertpapiere), cash, jewelry, and articles for common use of high value, are to be listed, stating the owner, the value or estimated value, and reported to the competent State Police Department. Bonds, cash and jewelry, the value of which is less than 1.000.= RM are to be returned to their owner against receipt. This also applies to articles of common use, and objects of higher estimated value if proof exists that the owner will emigrate in the near future. Contact must first be made, however, with the appropriate agency of the President of the Finance Department. My decision must be obtained if particularly high values are involved.

b) Food and perishable articles of common use to the value of not more than 1.000.= RM, are to be handed, against receipt, to the competent local agencies of the Retail Trade concerned, for further sales. Only such food and articles of common use are excepted, where it can be proved that they belong to an Aryan business owner. These articles will be returned directly to the owners against receipt.

c) Stocks of clothing are to be returned to the owners after consultation with local agencies of the retail trade concerned.

2) For articles the owners of which can no longer be ascertained, the following applies :

a) Bonds, cash and articles of common use of high value (motor cars, furs and gowns) etc., will be delivered to the competent local agencies of the Finance President, against receipt. Lists will be submitted in duplicate.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. D = 183
CONT'D.

b) Food and perishable articles of common use will be transferred to the competent local National Socialist Welfare (NSV) agencies against receipt, for the purpose of distribution under their own authority.

c) Where articles have already been handed to the National Socialist Welfare (NSV) under para 2(a), receipt on this transaction will also be submitted.

I draw your attention to the fact that delivery of the articles must be carried out in co-operation with the competent State Police Departments. For the district of the 83rd SS troop this will be the State Police Department Giessen. Duplicate receipts will be submitted to the competent State Police Department, regarding any valuables which have been delivered directly to any of the Service Departments mentioned above.

According to reports available here, it is likely that the appropriate notification has already been circulated by the office of the Reich Leader SS.

signed Signature

Certified copy.

(Signature illegible)

SS = Sergeant.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. D = 183

21 November 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg), USNR, 39159o, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. D-183.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg), USNR
39159o.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OC COUNSEL

L 18

State Secret

The SS & Police Leader
in the District of Galicia

June 30th 1943

Ref. 42/43 g.R.-Ch/Fr

2 Copies
1st copy

Re: Solution of Jewish Question in Galicia

Concerning: Enclose Report

Enclosure: 1 Report (executed in triplicate)
1 bound Copy

To

The Superior SS and Police Leader East
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger or deputy

Cracow

Enclosed I am submitting the 1st copy of the Final Report on the Solution of the Jewish Question in the District of Galicia for your information.

(Signed) KATZMANN

SS Gruppenfuehrer and Lt. Gen
of Police.

H1219 - 0007

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
Continued

SOLUTION of the JEWISH PROBLEM in the DISTRICT of GALICIA

Owing to the term "Galician Jew", Galicia probably was the spot on earth which was best known and most frequently mentioned in connection with Jewry. Here they lived in immense multitudes, forming a world of their own, out of which the rising generations of world-Jewry were supplied. In all parts of Galicia one found Jews in their hundreds of thousands.

According to an obsolete statistics of 1931 the number of Jews then was about 502.000. This number should not have decreased from 1931 up to the summer of 1941. Precise statements on the number of Jews present at the time when the German troops invaded Galicia are not available. By the Committees of Jews the number was stated to have been 350.000 at the end of 1941. That this statement was incorrect will be seen from the statement at the end of this report with regard to the evacuation of Jews. The town of Lemberg alone had about 160.000 Jewish inhabitants in July-August 1941.

The influence of this Galician Jewry, being considerable already under Austria and Polish rule, increased to an almost incredible extent when the Soviets occupie this district in 1939.

Every important appointment within the country was filled by them. This explains the fact that in July 1941, after the occupation by German troops, Jews were found everywhere. Hence it was considered to be also our most urgent task to find a solution for this problem as soon as possible.

Our first measure consisted of marking every Jew by a white armlet bearing the Star of David in blue. By virtue of a decree of the Governor General the Department of the Interior was responsible for the marking and registrating of Jews as well as for the formation of Committees of Jews. Our task, that of the Police, was first of all to counter effectively the immense black market carried on by Jews throughout the entire district and especially to take measures against loafing idlers and vagabonds.

The best remedy consisted of the formation, by the SS and Police Leader of Forced Labor Camps. The best opportunities for labor were offered by the necessity to complete the "Dg.4" road which was extremely important and necessary for the whole of the southern part of the front, and which was in a catastrophically bad condition. On October 15, 1941, the establishment of camps along the road was commenced, and despite considerable difficulties there existed, after a few weeks only, seven camps containing 4.000 Jews.

Soon more camps followed these first ones, so that after a very short time the completion of 15 camps of this kind could be reported to the Superior Leader of SS and Police. In the course of time about 20.000 Jewish labourers passed through these camps. Despite the hardly imaginable difficulties occurring at this work I can report today that about 160 km of the road are completed.

At the same time all other Jews fit for work were registered and distributed for useful work by the Labour agencies. When the Jews were marked by the Star of David as well as when they were registered by the Labour agencies, the first symptoms appeared of their attempts to dodge the orders of the authorities. The measures which were introduced thereupon, led to thousands of arrests. It became more and more apparent that the Civil Administration was not in a position to solve the Jewish problem in an approximately satisfactory manner. When, for instance, the Municipal Administration in Lwow had no success in their attempts to house the Jews within a close district which would be inhabited only by Jews, this question too was solved quickly by the SS and Police Leader through his subordinate officials. This measure became the more urgent as in winter 1941 big centres of Spotted Fever were noted in many parts of the town.

3 Photos

Text: Great was the joy of the SS-men when the Reichsfuehrer SS in person in 1942 visited some camps along the "Rollbahn"

* * *** *

Photo

Text: The Leader of the Camp Lackie, Ostuf Warzok, is promoted by the Reichsfuehrer SS to Hauptsturmfuehrer for good work - the Reichsfuehrer shakes his hand

* *

3 Photos

The Superior SS and Police Leader Obergruppenfuehrer Krueger, very often inspected the progress of thw work at the Rollbahn-South in person.

* *

3 Photos

Pictures of several Labor Camps along the Rollbahn-South.

* *

Photo

Camp Jaktorow, Kreis Zloczow

* *

2 Photos

The Camp room

* *

2 Photos

The Camp Kitchen and the Laundry

* *

4 Photos

Camp for Jews at Stupki near Tarnopol. These 2000 Jews were used for labor at a railway important for the reinforcement of the Front.

* *

2 Photos

And again a village of Jews is evacuated and transported to a Camp.

* *

H1219 - 0009

H1219 -0010

1 Photo

Before the commencement of the bodily search, all have to lie down on the ground.

* *

2 Photos

One by one they are dealt with, shorn, bathed, and deloused.

* *

6 Photos

Jews in the quarry near Tarnopol. It was here that the material for the Rollbahn-South-DG IV was hauled and carried by light railway to the principal railway.

* *

4 Photos

Along the Rollbahn labor war used to smash the material brought from the quarries on the spot.

* *

1 Photo

When they start for work there is no question of cheerfulness.

* *

1 Photo

After the end of the Day's work and when they receive their food, nothing but sunshine reigns again.

* *

2 Photos

The most important by-roads were repaired as well.

* *

1 Photo

On their way to work at the Rollbahn.

* *

2 Photos

Since there were not enough wheel-barrows available they had to work "by hand at first. A little toilsomely - but it could be done.

* *

1 Photo

A column foreman.

* *

2 Photos

Road-making in summer.

* *

2 Photos

Snow-clearing in winter on the Rollbahn.

* *

3 Photos

The food is carried by light cars to the several sites.

* *

whereby not only the native population was endangered but also, and to a greater extent, the troops themselves, those stationed there as well as those passing through. During this removal of the Jews into a certain quarter of the town several sluices were erected at which all the work-shy and asocial Jewish rabble were cautht, during the screening and treated in a special way.

The owing to the peculiar fact that almost 90% of artisans working in Galicia were Jews, the task to be solved could be fulfilled only step by step, since an immediate evacuation would not have served the interest of War Economy. With regard to those Jews, however, who had a place in the labor process, no real effect could be found of their work. They used their job mostly only as a means to an end, namely in order first to dodge the intensified measures against Jewry and secondly to be able to carry on their black market activities without interference. Only by continuous police interference was it possible to prevent of these activities. After it had been found in more and more cases that Jews had succeeded in making themselves indispensable to their employers by providing them with goods in scarce supply etc., it was considered necessary to introduce really draconic measures. Unfortunately it had to be stated that the Germans employed in the district, especially so-called "Operational Firms" or the "ill-famed Trustees" carried on the most extravagant black market activities with Jews. Cases were discovered where Jews, in order to acquire any certificate of labor, not only renounced all wages, but even paid money themselves. Moreover, the "organizing" of Jews for the benefit of their "employers" grew to so catastrophical extents that it was deemed necessary to interfere in the most energetic manner for the benefit of the German name.

Since the Administration was not in a position and showed itself too weak to master this chaos, the SS and Police Leader simply took over the entire disposition of labor for Jews. The Jewish Labor Agencies which were manned by hundreds of Jews, were dissolved. All certificates of labor given by firms or administrative offices were declared invalid, and the cards given to the Jews by the Labor Agencies were revalidated by the Police Offices by stamping them.

In the course of this action again thousands of Jews were caught who were in possession of forged certificates or who had obtained surreptitiously certificates of labor by all kinds of pretexts. These Jews also were exposed to special treatment.

H1219 -0011

1 Photo

A column foreman.

* *

2 Photos

Road-making in summer.

* *

2 Photos

Snow-clearing in winter on the Rollbahn.

* *

3 Photos

The food is carried by light cars to the several sites.

* *

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H1219 - 0013

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
Continued

Army administration offices in particular had countenanced Jewish parasitism by giving special certificates to an uncontrollable extent.

Of the great number of certificates caught, only three will be enclosed; you will be able to conclude what methods were used with the intention to sabotage the measures of the SS.

1.

C E R T I F I C A T E

ALSTER Benjamin (Recte Hasten)
born 3.6.1905 at Tskinow
is employed by the Army Accommodation Administration, Lwow, as a foreman for urgent work.
Members of his family are ALSTER Hasten, Githa, Mother.

Valid until July 31st 1942
Extended until August 31st 1942

Lwow, 22.6.42
Army Billet Office
Signature
Stamp

The persons mentioned above are registered. They are to be exempted from evacuation.

2.

The Jewess ATLAS Rosa
Keeps house for the "A" Jew No. 20 008
employed by H.K.P. 547
whose identity card has been stamped by the SS and Police Leader. She is registered, and it is requested to leave her in Lwow.

Lwow, 10.8.1942
Army Car Park 547
Signature,
Stamp.

3.

Army Building Office Lwow.

C E R T I F I C A T E
For Family Members of Jews in Employment

The Jewess HIRSCHFELD Mina
born 1894, resident in Lwow, 2 Sonnenstreet, is the wife of the Jew provided with an employment Certificate by virture of decree of 12.3.1942 HIRSCHFELD Oscare (No. 4161)

Valid until July 31st 1942
Signature
Stamp.

Lwow, July 1st 1942

There were cases when arrested Jews were in possession of 10 to 20 of such certificates.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
Continued

Where Jews were arrested in the course of these check-ups most of their employers thought it necessary to intervene in favor of the Jews. This often happened in a manner which had to be called deeply shameful.

As especially exaggerated example is the action of a certain Schmalz, a wholesale butcher working for the Army in Lwow, who sent from Berlin the following telegram to the Office of the SS and Police Leader:

"Urgent
SS Untersturmfuehrer Lochner
c/o SS Police Leader Lwow
District Office

The two certificates are craftsmen watchmakers; are resident in my future factory as night watchmen and watchmakers in day time. I should not wish to be guilty of their death; after my return you can have them both, they do not run away. I beg of you.

Signature

When steps were taken to investigate the actions of this butcher, it transpired that the fellow had carried on the most incredible black market business with the Jews. Schmalz was arrested and put at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor.

Despite all these measures concerning the employment of Jews their evacuation ("Aussiedelung") from the district of Galicia was commenced in April 1942, and executed step by step.

When the Superior SS and Police Leader once again intervened in the solution of the Jewish problem by his Decree Concerning the Formation of Districts Inhabited by Jews of 10.11.1942 already

254,989 Jews

had been evacuated ("Ausgesiedelt"), resp. resettled (Umgesiedelt)

Since the Superior SS and Police Leader gave the further order to accelerate the complete evacuation ("Aussiedelung") of the Jews, again considerable work was necessary to regulate the status of those Jews who, for the time being were permitted to be left in the armaments factories. The Jews in question were declared Labor Prisoners of the Superior SS and Police Leader and they were put into barracks, either within the factories or in camps established for this purpose. For the town of Lwow a Giant Camp was established at the borders of the town, in which at the time of writing 8,000 Jewish Labor Prisoners are confined. The agreement with the Army concerning the disposition and treatment of these Labor Prisoners was executed in writing. The Decree which contained the measures now in force is attached herewith.

Lwow, October 23, 1942

The SS & Police Leader
in the District of Galicia
XIII-688/42 (g)
Re: Disposition of Jewish Labor
Your Ref: Letter of the Inspection of Armaments of 21.9.42 and letter of Command of Armaments of 19.10.42

To the Command of Armaments
Lwow
pp.

S E C R E T

The Inspector of Armaments in the GG. and the Superior SS & Police Leader East, Secretary of State for Security in the GG. have issued special orders and rules for the uniform treatment of the Jewish laborers used in the armament factories. Following a conference between the Officer commanding the armaments enterprises Lwow, and the SS and Police Leader in the District of Galicia the ensuing agreement was reached on 17.10.42:

H1219 - 0014

I. Housing.

On principle the Jewish laborers are to be put into barracks and when in camps are subjected to control by the SS and Police Leader Galicia resp. the police offices under his orders. Since the establishment of Police Camps has not yet been completed everywhere the work administrations for the time being have themselves to place the Jewish laborers into camps. In case it should be impossible for a factory to provide housing in a camp, the Jewish laborers employed there are to be housed in certain blocks of the Jewish Quarter still remaining. With regard to this housing the work administrations will communicate with the local offices of the Security Police. It has to be emphasized that under no circumstances the relatives of the Jewish laborers may be allowed to find accommodation within the same block. With regard to the Jewish laborers employed in factories situated in Lwow, a separate order will be issued. For the time being they will be housed together in the Jewish Housing District in the same manner. (This question will be regulated by the SS & Pol. L.)

II. Food.

Feeding of the Jewish laborers has to be provided by the factories. It will take place within the factory without exception. Besides a main meal, breakfast and supper will be provided. Full board will be provided also in case of illness. The factories will apply for provisions at, and receive them from, the GG., Principal Department, according to the rules issued by the Government. Feeding and agriculture department, Market Order IIIa 1a/100 13.8.42

III. Clearing of Payments.

Commencing on 1 November 1942 the Jewish laborers will not receive any payment in cash. The factory administrations will pay to the SS and Pol. L. Galicia for each Jewish Laborer pro calender day and shift 5 Zloty a man, 4 Zloty a woman. Salary Tax and Insurance Contributions do not arise. From the above sums of 5, resp. 4 Zl. the expenses for feeding and the overhead expenses will be deducted. This amount to be deducted may not surpass Zl. 1,60 a day. The office of the SS & Pol. L. is entitled to examine accountes. The sums to be paid will be paid into the Account concerning payments of factories, maintained by the SS & Pol. L. Galicia at the Emmission Bank in Lwow. Payment has to be completed the third of every month for the preceding month. For the purpose of proving the correctness, copies of the wage-lists for each day will be sent to the administration of the SS & Pol. L. Galicia, Lwow, Siegfriestreet 3,

IV. Clothing.

The Jewish laborers when sent to the camps will be permitted to take with them ample clothing, especially winter clothes. The local Police Offices have been especially informed of this order. With a view for supplementing and renewing, the factories may request supplementary clothing through the SS & Pol. L. but only for special reasons.

V. General Ruling.

The SS & Pol. L. Galicia and the Armament Command agree on the necessity of keeping the Jewish laborers fit for work, and that therefore appropriate housing clothing, and medical care have to be provided. In case of difficulties, if any, the factory administrations are requested to agree with the local offices of the Security Police. The SS & Pol. L. Galicia and the Armaments Com and, Lwow are to be informed in such cases. If difficulties should not be solved by such local discussions, application for a decision will have to be addressed without delay to the SS & Pol. L. of the District of Galicia.

Signed Hofmann
SS Brig. Leader and Gen Maj
of Police

Distribution:

H1219 – 0015

Distribution:

Schwarz and Co., Lwow
Textilia Lwow
Metrawat AG. branch Lwow
Training factories AG Lwow
Hobag-Holzbau AG branch Lwow
Barrel Store factory in Bolechau
Furniture factory in Bolechau
Carpathians Oil AG

For the information to:

Commander of the Security Police and SD
in the Galicia District Lwow, with copies to the
foreign agencies
Commander of the Order Police (Ordungspolicei)
in the Galicia District Lwow with copies to the
Military Police District Leaders.
SS. Ustuf Fichtner in the Staff
SS. Ustuf Lochnert in the Staff
SS. Ustuf Hildebraud in the Staff.

In the meantime further evacuation ("Aussiedelung") was executed with energy, so that with effect from 23 June 1943 all Jewish Residence Districts could be dissolved. Therewith I report that the District of Galicia, with the exception of those Jews living in the camps being under the control of the SS & Pol. Leader, is

Free from Jews

Jews still caught in small numbers are given special treatment by the competent detachments of Police and Gendarmerie.

Up to 27 June 1943 altogether

434.329 Jews

have been evacuated ("ausgesiedelt").
Camps for Jews are still in existence in:

Lwow	Kosaki	Drohobycz
Meinbergen	Zborow	Borysław
Ostrow	Jezierna	Stryj
Kurowice	Tarnopol	Bolechow
Jaktorow	Hluboczek	Broschniow
Lackie	Borki- Wielki	Njebelow
Pluhow	Kamionki	

containing altogether 21.156 Jews. This number is being reduced currently.

Together with the evacuated action, we executed the confiscation Jewish property. Very high amounts were confiscated and paid over to the Special Staff "Reinhard". Apart from furniture and many textile goods, the following amounts were confiscated and turned over to Special Staff "Reinhard":

As per 30.6.1943:

25,580 kg	Copper Coins
53,190 kg	Nickel Coins
97,581 kg	Gold Coins
82,600 kg	Necklaces - Silver
6,640 kg	Necklaces - Gold
4326,780 kg	Broken Silver
167,740 kg	Silver Coins
18,490 kg	Iron Coins
20,050 kg	Brass Coins
20,952 kg	Wedding Rings - Gold
22,740 kg	Pearls

H1219 – 0016

11,730 kg	Dental Gold - Dentures
28,200 kg	Powder Boxes - Silver or Metal
44,655 kg	Broken Gold
482,900 kg	Cutlery - Silver
343,100 kg	Cigarette Boxes - Silver or Metal
20,880 kg	Rings, Gold with stones
39,917 kg	Brooches, Ear Rings etc.
18,020 kg	Silver rings
6,166 kg	Watches, all kinds
3,133 kg	Watches ,Silver
3,425 kg	Wrist Watches - Silver
1,256 kg	Wrist Watches - Gold
2,892 kg	Watches - Gold
68 kg	Cameras
98	Binoculars
7	Stamp Collections - complete
5	Trunks filled with loose stamps
100,550 kg	3 bags with rings, not genuine
3,290 kg	1 box with corals
0,460 kg	1 chest with corals
0,280 kg	1 chest with corals
7,495 kg	1 box with fountain pens and propelling pencils
	1 basket with fountain pens and propelli pencils
	1 suit-case with fire tongs
	1 suit-case with pocket knives
	1 suit-case with watch-parts

Banknotes: Paper - Metal

261,589,75	USA - Dollars - Paper
	Gold Dollars: 3 a 5, 18 a 10, 28 a 20
2,515,75	Can. Dollars
124	Arg. Pesos
18,766,64	Hung. Pengoe
231,739	Roubles-Paper
	Gold Roubles: 1 a 7 1/2,11 a 10, 29 a 5
4316	Roubl. - Paper
513	French Francs
2.460	Swedish Francs (Sic)
52	Austr. Ducats - Gold
	Austr. Crowns 36 a 10, 25 a 20 8 a 100
2,229,18,60	Engl. Lst.
23	Afr. Lst.
13,490	Roum. Lei
25,671	Russ. Cervon.
4,600,70	Chocosl. Crowns - Paper
185	Dutch Fl.
5,277	Palest. Lst.
9.300	Palest. Mille
160	Lith. Ocre
360	Engl. Sh.
1	Irish Lst.
1	Hung. Pesos (Sic)
2	Mex. Pesos
10	Norw. Crowns
3,817,70	Slov. Crowns
435	Karbowanez (Sic)
16,795,000	Zloty

Following the "Fur-action" in December 1941

35 Barons of Furs were handed over

H1219-0017

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
Continued

Earned Moneys from Forced Labor Camps and from [illegible] and R. Factories
25.5.1943

1. Forced Labor Camps

a. Takings

Wages	11 511 606.98 Zl.	
Hidden money found in clothes	1 232 143.71 Zl.	
Proceeds from useless tools	807.93 Zl.	
		12 744 558,62 Zl

b. Outgoings (Board for Prisoners)

1. Food, Clothes, Medicine	3 108 866.62 Zl.	
2. Wages, Custody by Ukrainian Police	47 358.51 Zl.	
3. Camp-sustenance Repairs, Rents	118 063,15 Zl.	
4. Means of Conveyance		
Horses	1 448 863,57 Zl.	
Cars	83 324,14 Zl.	
Tools	3 037,10 Zl.	
5. Purchases of Furniture	2 410,15 Zl.	
Postage and Telephone	5 678,44 Zl.	
Office needs	29 005,59 Zl.	
6. Buildings	220 000,00 Zl.	
		5 066 607,27 Zl.

2. U.&R. Factories

Takings	7 711 428,92 Zl.	7 711 428,92 Zl.

3. Amount paid over to the SS Cashier

a. Camps	6 876 251,00 Zl.	
b. U. & R. Factories	6 556 513,69 Zl.	
		13 423 764,69 Zl.

Further payments to the SS-Cashier are effected every month.

Owing to the great number of Jews and the vast area to be combed out these Actions were performed with the assistance of detachments from the Security Police the Order Police, the Gendarmerie, the Special Service, and the Ukrainian Police, all acting together in numerous single sweeps. P. 19 of this report contains a map intended to show how Jews lived scattered throughout the whole of the District, until the special Jewish Residence Districts were established. The detachments continually were exposed to serious physical and mental strains. Again and again they had to overcome the nausea threatening them when they were compelled to enter the dity and pestilential Jewish holes. During the searches there has been found, moreover, a number of leaflets in the Hebrew language, inciting the Jews to breed lice carrying Spotted Fever, in order to destroy the Police Force. In fact several phials filled with lice were confiscated. Nothing but catastrophical conditions were found in the Ghettoes of Rawa-Ruska and Rohatyn. The Jews of Rawa-Ruska, fearing the evacuation, had concealed these suffering from Spotted Fever in underground holes. When evacuation was to start the Police found that 3000 Jews suffering from Spotted Fever lay about in this Ghetto. In order to destroy this center of pestilence

* *

MAP

From this map one is able to see how the Jews lived scattered throughout the whole of the district, until the special Jewish Residence Districts were established. The large dots refer to localities more than 1000 Jews, the smaller ones where less than 1000 Jews lived.

* *

at once every Police Officer innoculated against Spotted Fever was called into action. Thus we succeeded to destroy this plague-boil, losing thereby only one officer. Almost the same conditions were found in Rohatyn. Moreover our detachments again and again discovered smaller or larger centres of pestilence in many towns and villages. Despite all our precautionary measures 120 officers fell ill of Spotted Fever, of whom only 18 died, owing to the protective measures introduced by us.

Some photos of these dirt caves may give an idea of the degree of effort which every officer had to apply to force himself to merely enter these centres of dirt.

* *

Photo

* *

5 Photos

* *

4 Photos

* *

23

What kind of living plague-boils had to be taken out of these centres of dirt is evidenced by the photos below:

6 Photos

* *

- 23 a -

7 Photos

A small number of the "Chosen People".

* *

23 b

2 Photos

This Jew-woman found lying in bed on the occasion of a search-action revealed herself after "unmasking"

2 Photos

as a quite preposterous Jewish lout

* *

23 c

3 Photos

"Dad" and his descendants

* *

H1219 – 0019

23 d
1 Photo

Three rabbis from Brody

1 Photo

A Jewish cemetery near Lemburg from which 2000 cubic metres of material were taken for road-making

* *

24

On the occasion of these actions, many more difficulties occurred owing to the fact that the Jews tried every means in order to dodge evacuation ("Aussiedelung"). Not only did they try to flee, but they concealed themselves in every imaginable corner, in pipes, chimneys, even in sewers, etc. They built barricades in passages of catacombs, in cellars enlarged to dug-outs, in underground holes, in cunningly contrived hiding-places in attics and sheds, within furniture, etc.

The smaller the number of Jews remaining in the District, the harder their resistance. Arms of all kinds, among them those of Italian make, were used for defense. The Jews purchased these Italian arms from Italian soldiers stationed in the District for high sums in Zloty currency. The ensuing Photos give a small selection from the arms confiscated. Especially dangerous were the saved-off carbines of all kinds.

* *

25

3 Photos

* *

26

1 Photo

Underground bunkers were found with entrances concealed in a masterly manner opening some times into flats, some times into the open. In most cases the entrances had only so much width that just one person could crawl through it. The access was concealed in such a manner that it could not be found by persons not acquainted with the locality. Here nothing succeeded but the assistance of some Jews to whom anything whatever was promised in exchange. What these dug-outs looked like will be shown by the ensuing photos together with their comments:

* *

27

1 Photo

Descent from the office of a Chairman of a Jewish Committee into a cellar. There was no other access to that cellar. The man-hole was behind the writing table. After members of the committee had descended into the cellar, a remaining member closed the lid, covered it with a carpet, and put a chair on it.

1 Photo

Concrete-pit in a court-yard. After 14 Jews had descended, other Jews pushed the well-filled dustbin on the top of the hole

28

1 Photo

Jew-cache in a convenience. Behind the lavatory lid there was a concealed flat by means of which the Jews descended into a narrow shaft. Below the lavatory pit, a room was built in which 6 Jews existed. The flap of the entrance hole was anchored from the inside.

1 Photo

Jew-cache in a cellar. This hiding-place was discovered because an air-pipe emerged for a short stretch. Since the entrance to this cellar was concealed so ingeniously that it could not be discovered the Jews were pulled out by digging deeply into the ground around the pipe

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H1219 - 0021

29

1 Photo

Descent to a cellar through the window-sill. Not only did the wainscoting below the window show no difference to the wainscot elsewhere, but also a bed was put in front of the window.

1 Photo

The walling being removed the wood clothing of the hole is visible.

1 Photo

* *

30

1 Photo

Dug-out below a garden bed. Between some potato plants an air pipe was discovered. Since the entrance of the dug-out could not be found the earth around the pipe was removed by digging into the ground and the dug-out discovered in this way; it had a length of about 5 m. (Arrow points to the pipe)

1 Photo

Entrance to the dug-out through the cellar wall, from there into a gallery the same size as the entrance shaft. The gallery was about 6 m in length; from the dug-out was reached.

* *

31

1 Photo

Man-hole. To show the dimensions, a Jew has been placed into it. The Jew stands on the ladder used as a means of access. The dug-up floor served as a hiding place for leather, linen goods and clothing material.

1 Photo

The entrance to the man-hole was provided with a lid on which rubbish was placed. The rubbish had been provided by a Jew who subsequently went into another hiding place.

* *

32

1 Photo

Descent to a dug-out by the side of the cellar stairs in a cellar room not to be reached from another part of the house.

1 Photo

From this house the dug-out passes below the street to another house.

1 Photo

It was in this house that the dug-out ended in a cellar room with ut alternative access.

* *

33

1 Photo

In the dug-out itself the Jews could stay only in a sitting or kneeling position. The wall of one of the houses had to be pierced in order to pull the Jews out.

1 Photo

Vista into the cellar room

34

1 Photo

Below this street there was the dug-out.

Giant Dug-Out

In the Ghetto of Kobatyn the Jews had erected three giant dug-outs and given them the following names:

Stalingrad Dug-Out
Sevastopol Dug-Out
Leningrad Dug-Out

The ensuing photos are of the "Stalingrad Dug-Out". It had a length of about 30 m and was sunk into a hill in a garden. From the main gallery, by-galleries branched off and ran into chambers of about 2,50 square m. The access from a house of length of about 10 m had a height of about 1 m. The entrance itself was only so high that one had to crawl. The further part and the chambers were 2,50 m in height. The layer of earth on top had a width of 1,80 m and more. Within the dug-out were a well, .3 m deep and neatly walled in by wooden boards, and a similarly built lavatory. Moreover there was installed electric light and a radio set. The aerial was in the chimney of a house which chimney served at the same time for ventilation and for the purpose of using a small fire place for cooking at nights. There were some more sheet-metal pipes for ventilation. These pipes ended below berry-bushes and could not be seen there, especially as nobody knew of their being in existence. This dug-out was discovered by betrayal. The entrance, however, was unknown to the traitor. During an extensive search the Polish found a ventilation plant, dug in and thus discovered at a depth of about 2,50 m the ceiling of the dug-out. Galleries and dug-out had been expertly propped and planked boards. As to furniture, beds had been built in two resp. three beds together and provided with good sheets. There were tables and benches, as well as kitchen utensils. The provisions in store would have been sufficient for a long time for the use of the about 60 Jews found in the dug-out. After the officers in the way described above had reached the dug-out, somebody shot at them. When the Jews did not leave despite their being requested to do so, the officers dug several holes into the dug-out. When the Jews still did not give up, the dug-out was set fire to and the Jews were smoked out.

18.

View of dug-out area. Entrance to dug-out was in cellar of house on right.

19.

View of dug-out area. Ventilation pipes were located under the bushes. The holes were dug in order to get the Jews out since the entrance was not known.

20.

View of dug-out area. From roof of house: picture 18

21.

View of dug-out area. At left the ventilation pipe along which the digging toward the dug-out was done.

22.

View of dug-out area. At left, next to the house, is the chimney in which the entrance was located.

23.

Ventilation pipe of dug-out.

24.

Ventilation pipe of dug-out.

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25.

Entrance hole in the dug-out, was dug to smoke out the Jews.

26.

Entrance hole in the dug-out, was dug to smoke out the Jews.

27.

View inside the dug-out.

28.

View inside the dug-out.

29.

View inside the dug-out. Half buried by digging and burning of wooden walls.

30.

View inside the dug-out. Somewhat buried by burning of walls.

31.

View inside the dug-out with beds.

32.

View of two beds (2 tiers)

33.

View inside dug-out

34.

View insdie dug-out. Partly buried by burning of wooden walls.

35.

View of exposed portion of dug-out. Partly buried by digging at entrance hole.

36.

View inside dug-out.

37.

Entrance to dug-out in cellar of the house; picture 18. In the side was also a broad board on which jars were standing. It had to be removed in order that the entrance hole could be photographed. The hole was located directly opposite the cellar steps and was not to be seen because of the darkness and by the fact that the broad board with the jars was located there, and moreover a box was placed in front of it.

38.

Cellar under the wooden forepart of the house (picture 18). The floor of this forepart was of concrete. This cellar could only be reached through the hole (picture 37) Further passage see arrow.

39.

The architect of the above dug-out.

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40.

Entrance to a place of concealment.

41.

Breakthrough of the wall.

42.

Exit to the door and windowless space. Width of space about 1.50 meters.

43.

Exposed dug-out in the garden of a house . Entrance hole from cellar.

44.

Dug-out beside a house under garden beds. Entrance hole from cellar of house.

I.

Cellar window which was walled in.

2.

Entrance to cellar. Protective tin in front ofthe stove was nailed onto a wooden cover of several boards and thus closed the entrance in visibly.

3.

Entrance to cellar, see picture 2.

4.

Entrance hole seen from below.

5.

Beds in first cellar.

6.

Beds in first cellar.

7.

View into second cellar

8.

Place for sleeping in cellar.

9.

Tunnel from second cellar.

10.

Tunnel entrance. The tunnel had access to the sewer system.

11.

Tunnel entrance. The tunnel had access to the sewer system.

12.

Tunnel entrance. The tunnel had access to the sewer system.

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13.

A Jewess who was still hidden under wood in the second cellar.

14.

Exposed tunnel to a dug-out. This dug-out was 3-stoned, equipped with sanitary arrangements and radio apparatus, and supplied with food for at least five months. It was occupied by 125 Jews, among them one physician. The inmates were rendered harmless by concentrated (explosive) charges.

* *

54

In the course of the evacuation action we furthermore discovered that the Jews attempted more than ever to escape to foreign countries. These attempts were made by Jews in possession of considerable amounts of money, jewels, and of forged papers. They tried every means to effect their purpose and often approached members of the German and allied Forces with the request to transport them to or beyond the frontier by way of military cars. They offered in exchange disproportionally high amounts, in many cases up to 5,000 Zl. and more a person. Although in a few cases members of foreign Forces, esp. Hungarians, came to an agreement with them and fulfilled their part, in by far the most cases the Security Police was informed in time by V-men so that the necessary counter-measures were applied, the Jews caught, and the valuables confiscated. By way of illustration some cases are described:

In September 1942 the office of the SS & Police Leader was informed by an Italian soldier (of German blood resident in Switzerland) that some Jews were concealed within the Italian barracks in Lwow, who were to be smuggled across the Frontier by members of the Italian Forces within the next days. Shortly before the intended start, two leaders in mufti entered the barracks and succeeded in arresting a group of seven persons and confiscation 3,200 gold dollars and a large amount of diamonds and jewels. They made the interesting discovery that already 970 gold dollars had been paid for bribing 4 members of the Italian Forces. This money was confiscated also. The Italian soldiers thereupon were sent home.

On 13 May 1943 two German Drivers of the Luftwaffe Headquarters in Charkow reported that a Jew had approached them with the request to transport about 20 to 30 Jews from the Jewish camp Lwow to Brody; some of them were in possession of arms; they would provide for Transport Orders directed to these military drivers. In exchange they offered 20,000 Zl. The drivers were ordered to accept the offers, to load the Jews on the Luftwaffe car the 15 May at 5 p.m., to start in the direction of Brody, but to turn the car as soon as it passed the office of NSKK Lwow which was situated at this street, and to drive into the court yard of this office. In fact the car, manned with 20 Jews and one Pole, arrived in this court yard at 5:30 p.m. The Jews, some of whom were armed with charged pistols and sawed-off carbines with the safety devices released, were overwhelmed by a waiting detachment and disarmed. The following arms were confiscated:

1. 1P. Beretta-pistol, Kal. pp
2. to
9. further specifications.

The pistols, mentioned sub 1. and 2. had been purchased by the Jews from members of the Italian Forces for 2.000 Zl. each. The names of the sellers could not be ascertained. After a diligent search, considerable valuables were found and confiscated. A diligent interrogation of the arrested Jews led to the discovery that a certain Jew by the name of Horowitz who was staying in the woods near Brody together with a larger group of Jews, used to organize such transports. As a result of this interrogation it was possible moreover to arrest those Jews who forged identity papers for fugitives. The Pole who was arrested at the same time, confessed to be a member of the Polish Resistance Movement "PPR". Furthermore he named the Jew Horowicz as the Chief Executive of the "PPR" in Lwow. The place of communication in the woods near Brody having been discovered by these interrogations, the whole of this wood area was surrounded and combed out by detachments of the Gendarmerie and of the Ukrainian Police, and by two companies of the German Army on the same day. These forces met smaller forces of armed

58 & 59

bandits who had established themselves in several furnished dug-outs and trenches dating from the Russian occupation. The bandits in all cases used their arms, but they all were overwhelmed and rendered harmless.

33 Jewish bandits were shot. Some sawed-off carbines and some quick-firing rifles and pistols of Russian make were confiscated. Polish game-keeper taking part in the combing-out action was shot dead by the bandits. During the arrests in Lwow, one SS-man was wounded by a shot into the left shank. The 2 German drivers were paid as recompense for their exemplary conduct 2,000 Zl. each. The forged marching-orders and transport orders found in possession of the Jews are reproduced below.

(following a transport order).

* *

59

(Another Transport Order).

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* *

60

In the same way we succeeded on May 21, 1943 in destroying a Jewish gang who again were armed with 0,8 cal. pistols of Italian origin. (In the meantime all Italian soldiers left the district of Galicia).

Only some day later, the 31 May, we succeeded again, during a new comb-out, in destroying 6 dug-outs of major size containing 139 Jewish bandits.

On June 2, 1943, again some Jews who attempted to escape to Hungary by means of a military car owned by the Hungarian Army, could be arrested and, since they resisted, shot. Here again considerable values were confiscated. The Hungarian soldiers participating in the action were adequately rewarded.

The evacuation ("Aussiedelung") having been completed, nevertheless, still minor actions are necessary in order to track Jews in hiding and concealment. This is proved by the fact that every day some persons are caught in possession of forged identity cards and passes. Some forged identity cards, passes, marching orders, and leave passes are enclosed herewith.

(follow 6 pages - not numbered - with photos of identity cards, etc.)

61

5 Photos

Some arrested typical criminals from the Lwow Ghetto together with their burglary tools.

* *

62

4 Photos

Some typical impressions of the late Exchange of the Jews in Lwow.

* *

63

Since we received more and more alarming reports on the Jews becoming armed in an ever increasing manner, we started during the last fortnight in June 1943 an action throughout the whole of the district of Galicia with the intent to use strongest measures to destroy the Jewish gangsterdom. Special measures were found necessary during the action to dissolve the Ghetto in Lwow where the dug-outs mentioned above had been established. Here we had to act brutally from the beginning, in order to avoid losses on our side: we had to blow up or to burn down several houses. On this occasion the surprising fact arose the we were able to catch about 20,000 Jews instead of 12000 Jews who had registered. We had to pull at least 3,000 Jewish corpses out of every kind of hiding places; they had committed suicide by taking poison.

H1219 – 0027

Our own losses suffered in these actions:

Spotted Fever:	dead - 1 man	fallen ill:	120 men
Shot by Jews:	dead - 7 men	wounded:	12 men
Stabbed by Jews	dead - 1 man		

Lost by accident in evacuation action: dead 2 men, wounded 5 men.

Despite the extraordinary burden heaped upon every single SS-Police Officer during these actions, mood and spirit of the men were extraordinarily good and praiseworthy from the first to the last day.

Only thanks to the sense of duty of every single leader and man have we succeeded to get rid of this P L A G U E in so short a time.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L 18

10 November 1945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/SGT., 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. L 18.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/SGT
33779426

H1219 - 0028

Exhibit USA 506
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-37
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

L 37

The Commander of the Security Policd
and of the Security Service (S.D.)
for the district of Radom

Radom July 19, 1944

SECRET STATES MATTER.

The commander of the, Security Police
and of the Security Service for the
District of Radom
Foreign Service Office Tomaschow
Entry on..May 22, 1944
Section IV Log.No.21/44

IV Bc -5/44 gRs

To the Foreign Service Office
in the hands of SS-Captain THIEL - o.V.i.A.-
in TOMASCHOW

Subject: Collective responsibility of members of families of assassins and saboteurs

Precedence: None

The higher SS-and police Führer Ost has issued on 28 June 1944 the following order:

"The security situation in the General Government has in the last months grown worse to such an extent, that from now on the most radical means and the harshest measures must prevail against the alien assassins and saboteurs. The Reichsführer SS in agreement with the general government has ordered, that, in all cases, in which attacks and attempts of assassinations against Germans have resulted, or saboteurs destroyed installations essential to life, not only the seized perpetrators be shot but that because of it, all the men of the kin also be executed and their female relatives who are over 16 years be put into Concentration camps. Strict presumption is hereby taken for granted, that if the perpetrator or the perpetrators are not seized, their names and addresses be readily ascertained. As male members of the kin can be considered for example: the father, sons, (insofar as they are over 16 years of age), brothers, brothers-in-law, cousins and uncles of the perpetrator. Against the women, proceedings must take place in the same manner. With this procedure it is intended, to insure a total liability of all men and women of the kin of the perpetrator. It furthermore affects to the utmost the family circle of the political criminal. This practice has shown for example already at the end of 1939 the best results in the new eastern territories especially in the Warthe district. As soon as this new method for combating assassins and saboteurs becomes known to these foreign people,-this may be achieved by oral propaganda (Mundpropaganda)-the female members of a kin, in which members of the resistance movement or bands are present, as shown by experience will exert a curbing influence".

I hereby give notice of this and request in the pertinent cases (not previous ones) to locate and to arrest immediately, with the greatest possible speed the corresponding family members. Then I am to be notified of the results and further instructions are to be awaited.

Signed (signature illegible) Koe
Temaschero, July 25, 1944

The commander of the
Security Police and
the Security Service
of the Radom District
IV L 21/44 gRs

1) Confer in details with the section chiefs (SACHGEBIETSLEITERN)
2) Z.d.A. IV L F.K.
R

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-37

6 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of document No. L-37.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1219 - 0029

Exhibit USA 496
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

H1219 - 0030

PARTIAL TRANSALTION OF DOCUMENT L-41
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

L 41

C o p y
from Copy

Chief of the Security Police
and the SD
Tgb.No.IV-656/42 confidential

Berlin, 17th December 1942

Confidential: Pendilled Note: Increased employment in concentration camps.

To be sent confidentially:

to all Commanders of the Security Police and the SD
" " Inspectors of the Security Police and the SD
" " Commandants of the Security Police and the SD
" " Directors of the State Police (district) offices

For information to:
to the Chief of the SS - Economics and Administration Main Office -
SS - Obergruppenfuehrer Pohl
To all higher ranking SS and Police Officers

to the Inspector of Concentration Camps.

For military reasons which can not to be given here, the Reichsfuehrer-SS and Chief of the German Police, on 14th December 1942, ordered that at least 35,000 persons, who are under detention and are fit for work, were to be transferred to concentration camps by the end of January at the latest.
In order to obtain this number the following with the necessary:

1) From now on (so far only up to 1st February 1943) workers from the East or foreign workers, who have either members of allied, friendly or neutral States, are to be sent into the nearest concentration camps as quickly as possible and the necessary formalities, given in 3 below, complied with.
If the need arises, every sugle case, is to the represented to any other authoicties (dritten Dienstellen) are an indespencible securits Police measure, with an actual reason given for the individual case; lomplanite may thus the mordest or, at least, cleared up.
2) Commanders and Commandants of the Security Police and the SD and the directors of State Police (main) offices are to make an examination immediatly of:
a) detention areas
b) labor training camps,
taking a very severe and vanow standard, if it is actually and humanly possible all insouers who are fit for work are to be transferred to the nearest Concentration Camp in accordance with the following instructions, e.g. even if penal procedme is instituted or is to instituted.
Only those prisoners may remain who have to be kept in solitary confinement pending of investigation.

H1219 – 0031

This concerns every single worker.

The examination is to start at once. It is forbidden to with hold any prisoners who are fit for work. My consent must be obtained for any exception.

3) With reference to this decree, prisoners who are transferred to a concentration camp before 1st February 1943, are simply to be listed (serial number, Name and Christian name, date and place of birth, residence, reason for arrest in a few words) A list is to be sent to the RSHA ; it will count as a collective application for both protective custody and transfer to a Concentration Camp; Confirmation may be presumed.
In the case of workers, from the East i.e. persons who must wear the badge marked Easy, a Statement of the number of the prisoners is sufficient.
(The following 3 parapraphs deal with administrative details and are irrelevant.)

for and on behalf of
signed: Mueller.(stamp of office)

Witnessed: Sgd. Hellmuth
Pol. Ob. Sekretaer

Certified copy
signed Kolberg
chancellery comployee

Certified copy:
Sgd.Jahr
chancellory employee

(Rubber stamp: Security Police Special Purpose Unit 1/II, Chancellery 4)

The 2 covering pages concern circulation within the authority and are irrelevant.

H1219-0032

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 41
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Continue)

Copy.

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD
IV C 2 General.No.656/42 confidential

Confidential

To

a) All Commanders of the Security Police and the SD
b) " Inspectors " " " " " "
c) " Commandants " " " "
d) " Directors of State Police (district) offices

For information: to:

e) Chief of SS Economics and Administration Main office, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Pohl,
f) All nigher ranking SS and Police officers
g) SS Economics and Administration Main Office Section D,- Concentration Camps - at Oranienburg (with 30 copies for the Camps)

Subject: Increased transfer into the Concentration Camps.

Reference: My decree dated 17th Dec,1942 - 656/42 confidential.

The measures ordered in the above-mentioned dicree which were originally limited to a seriod endring lst February 1943, can be carried out until further notice - for the moment, however until 30th April 1943.

Care must, however, taken, that only prisoners who are fit for work are transferred to concentration camps and adolescents only in accordance with the given directions; otherwise, the concentration camps would become overcroeded and this would defect the intended aim. If any adolescents have already been transfered, who are not covered by the directions for the transfer into camps, (Reich-Germans of over 18 years of age, Poles and workers firm the East of 16 years of age) they must be removed without delay.....rest irrelevant.

(The following paragraph, dealing with prisoners who are already doing work of military importance, is irrelevant.)

Transfer has always to be made into the nearest concentration camp which is also an reception camp. The Herzogenbosch concentration camp from now on, is also to count as a reception camp for prisoners from the Dutch area and, for that receive such prisoners, while the Sachsenhausen concentration camp which is quite full at the moment, is barred to all larger transports for the time being.

H1219 - 0033

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 41
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Continue)

No prisoners can be transferred to the Niederhagen Concentration Camp (not a reception camp), while transfer to the Gross-Rosen concentration camp (also not a reception camp) can be undertaken only after direct enquiries have been made.

Female prisoners are to be sent either to the Ravensbrueck Concentration Camp for women, or to the sections for women in the Lublin or Auschwitz Cencentration Camps. Members of the Eastern countries are to be sent preferably to the two last-named camps.

for and on behalf of

signed: Mueller

Certified copy
sgd. Kolberg
chansellery employee

witneseed
sgd. Bleeck
Chancellery employee

(Rubber stamp: Security Police
Special Purpose Unit 1/II Chancellery 4)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No L 41

28 November 1945

I, C. BOULTER, P/O. WRNS, 59549, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L 41.

C. BOULTER
P/O. WRNS
59549

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-51-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

L 51

Before me, Capt. A.J. HACKL being authorized to administer ouths, personally appeared ADOLF Z UTTER, former adjutant of Mauthausen, who, being by me first duly sworn in German, made and subcribed the following statement in his own handwritting:

My name is Adolf ZUTTER, born 10 February 1889, I was the adjutant at Mauthausen since June 1942 and I give the following statement:

Standartenfuehrer Z IEREIS, the commander of Camp Mauthausen, gave me a large number of execution, after opening the secret mail, because I was the adjutant and I had to deliver these to 1st Lt. (Obersturmfuehrer) SCHULZ. These orders of execution were written approximately in the following form:

Agency (Reich Security Main Office (RSHA)
Reich criminal Police Office) Berlin, ... (date)

T:
Commander of the Concentration
Camp Mauthausen

Subject: Executions

Reference: Your letter from (date) of ....., File No.....

The prisoners, mentioned above

name: ..... born..... at.....

are to be executed according to the sentence of the special court of justice (Sondergericht) - or tribunal of the people - Volksgericht) (followed by locality)

A report that the order has been executed must be sent.

Signature

Orders for execution also came without the name of the court of justice. Until the assassination of Heydrich, these orders were signed by him or by his competent deputy, later on, the orders were signed by KALTENBRUNNER, but mostly they were signed by his deputy Maj.Gen. (Gruppenfuehrer) MULLER.

Dr. KALTENBRUNNER ERNST who signed the above mentioned orders, had the rank of SS-general (SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and was the chief of Reich Security Main office (RSHA)

Dr. KALTENBRUNNER is about 40 years old, height about 1,76 to 1,80 m, and has deep fencing scars in his face.

When Dr. KALTENBRUNNER was only a higher SS and police officer he visited the camp several times, later on as the chief of Reich Security Main office (RSHA) he visited the camp too, though this occurred much more infrequently. During these visits the commander usually received him outside the building of the camp headquarters and reported. Concerning the American military mission, which landed behind the German front in the Slovakian or Hungarian area in January, 1945, I remember, when these officers were brought to Camp Mauthausen; I suppose the number of the arrivals were about 12 to 15 men. They wore a uniform which was American or Canadian: brown-green color, shirt and clothcap. Eight or ten days after their arrival the execution order come in by telegraph or teletype. Standartenfuehrer

H1219-0034

Z IEREIS came to me into my office and told me: Now KALTEN-BRUNNER has given the permission for the execution. This letter was secret and had the signature: signed KALTENBRUNNER. When, these people were shot according to martial law and their belongings were given to me by 1st Sgt. (Oberscharfuehrer) [illegible] Spring 1945, the written order - based on an Army Manual - to destroy all files was received by the security officer in Mauthausen, SS first Lt. (Obersturmfuehrer) Ritter. This order was sent by SS 2nd Lt. (Untersturmfuehrer) Reichwein, security officer of office D in Oranienburg. Ritter himself gave this order in written form to the various officers and supervised execution. Among the files were also all the execution orders.

/s/ Adolf Z utter

with declaration has been written down by me with my own handwriting on 3 pages, at LINZ, AUSTRIA, Germany on 2 August 1945 at 1045 hours voluntarily and without duress.

I swear by God, the Almighty, that I will say nothing but the full truth, that I will not keep anything silent, and will not add anything

Adolf Zutter
Police Prison, LINZ

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Linz, Austria this second day of August 1945. I have a comprehensive knowledge of the German language

A.J. HACKL, Capt. OD

Investigating Officer.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-51-PS

November 23, 1945

I, MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL, T/5, 33379374, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-51-PS.

MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL
T/5 33379374

H1219 - 0035

H1219 – 0036

TRANSLATION OF DCOUMENT L 53
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Translation

Commandant of the Sipo and SD
for the Radom District
4143 Top Secret

Extra
Stamp: Commandant of the Sipo and SD
for the Radom District
Branch Office Tomaschow
Received 24.7.1944 1225
Dept. IVL Diary No 22/44
Radom 21.7.44

L 53

TO: the Branch Office
for the attention of SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer THIEL - or acting deputy - in
TOMASCHOW

SUBJECT: Clearance of Prisons

REFERENCE: None

The Commander of the Sipo and SD in the General Government issued the following order in his teletypo message No. 14002 dated 20.7.44, IV 6 No. 82/44 Top Secret

"I again stress the fact that the number of inmates of the Sipo and SD prisons must be kept as low as possible. In the present situation, particularly those suspects, handed over by the Civil Police (Ordnungspolizei) need only be subjected to a short, formal interrogation, provided there are no serious grounds for suspicion. They are then to be sent by the quickest route to a concentration camp, should no court-martialproceedings be necessary or should there be no question of discharge. Please keep the number of discharges very low. Should the situation at the front necessitate it, early preparations are to be made for the total clearance of prisons. Should the situation develop suddenly in such a way that it is impossible to evacuate the prisoners, the prison inmates are to be liquidated and their bodies disposed of as far as possible (burning, blowingpup the building, etc.). If necessary, Jews still employed in the armament industry or on other work are to be dealt with in the same way.

The liberation of prisoners or Jews by the enemy, be it the SB or the Red Army, must be avoided under all circumstances nor may they fall into their hands alive."

The above is to be noted and strictly complied with.

Signature unreadable

Stamp:
The Commandant of the Sipo and SD
for the Radom District
Branch Office Tomaschow
IV L 22/44 Top Secret

(in writing)
Tomaschow 25.7.44
Top Secret

SS-Obersturmfuehrer Pruess
personally
within the office
for his information

by order
(Signature illegible)

information received
25/7 Signed Preuss

H1219 – 0037

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 53
Continued

Stamp: The Commandant
Sipo and SD in
the Radom District
IV L 22/44 Top Secret

Tomaschow 25.7.44

(in writing) the
1) Direction of depts. III, V and the technical direction of IV 1, IV 2, IV 3 and IV 6 have been informed
2) returned (?) IV L

by order
Signed R.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L 53

10 November 1945

I, CLARE BOULTER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 59549, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. L 53

CLARE BOULTER
P/O W.R.N.S.
59549

H1219 - 0038

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-61
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

The Commissioner for the Four Year Plan
The Plenipotentiary General for Manpower

Saarlandstr. 96
Berlin S.W.11
26 November 1942

Va 5431/7468/42 g

Express letter

To the Presidents of the "Landes"
Employment Offices - Employment
Office Brandenburg excepted -

SECRET

L 61

Subject: Employment of Jews; here: Exchange of Jews in essential employment against Polish labor.

In agreement with the Chief of the Security Police and the SD, Jews who are still in employment are, from now on, to be evacuated from the territory of the Reich and are to be replaced by Poles, who are being deported from the General Gouvernement.

The Chief of the Security Police advises (us) under the date of 26 October 1942 that it is anticipated that during the month of November the evacuation of Poles in the Lublin district will begin, in order to make room there for the settlement of persons of German race (Volksdeutsche).

The Poles who are to be evacuated as a result of this measure will be put into concentration camps and put to work where they are criminal or asocial elements. The remaining Poles where they are suitable for labor, will be transported - without family - into the Reich, particularly to Berlin; there they will be put at the disposal of the labor allocation offices to work in armament factories instead of the Jews who are to be replaced.

The Jews who will become available as a result of the employment of Polish labor will be deported on a shuttle system. This will apply first to Jews engaged in menial work since they can be exchanged most easily. The remaining so-called "qualified" Jewish laborers will be left to the industries until their Polish replacements have been made sufficiently familiar with the work processes by a period of apprenticeship to be determined for each case individually. Loss of production in individual industries will thus be reduced to the absolute minimum.

I reserve the right to issue further instructions. Please inform the labor offices concerned accordingly.

To the President of the "Landes" Labor Office Brandenburg, Berlin W.62

I transmit the foregoing copy for your information. Insofar as the removal of Jews (still) in employment concerns your area (Bezirk) too, I request that you take the necessary measures in cooperation with the competent offices of the Chief of the Security Police and of the SD.

Signed: Fritz Sauckel.

H1219 - 0039

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-61 (Cont'd)

The Regierungs President
Economics Admin Staff for
War Economics Area XII (Wehrwirtschaftsbezirk XII)

Wilhelmstr. 48
Wiesbaden
12 Dec. 1942
Tel. 5948

III/11-B.E. 10. 23/3205/42 g

Copy

SECRET

to the Chambers of Commerce and Industry
and the Manual Workers' Guilds (Handwerkskammern)
in War Economics Area XII

- address to individuals or acting deputy -

for your information

By order

Signed: Dr. Schneider

Certified
Hellbach
Employee

Stamp
The Regierungspräsident
Landes Office of Economics
Coblenz
16 Dec 1942
Diary No. 2627 Clerk

Stamp
The Regierungspräsident
Wiesbaden
Economics Admin Staff
for War Economics Area XII

For information:
a) Chambers of Economics
b) "Landes" Master Mechanics.
c) "Landes" Economic Offices Koblenz and Saarbruecken
for War Economics Area XII
- address to individuals or acting deputy

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-61

15 November 1945.

I, BETTY D. RICHARDSON, PO, WRNS, 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-61.

BETTY D. RICHARDSON
PO, WRNS,
66370

Exhibit U.S.a. 507
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 89
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The commandant of the Security Police
and of the SD for the Radom district.

(Der Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei
und des SD fuer den Distrikt Radom).

Radom, 24 February, 1944

TOP SECRET

11 copies. 3rd copy

- IV A - No. 328/43 top Secret -

L 89

To the

Branch Office (Aussendienststelle) TSCHENSTOCHAU
for the attention of SS-Capt. DETTE or his deputy.

Branch Office (Aussendienststelle) KIELCE
for the attention of SS-Capt. ESSIG or his deputy.

Branch Office (Aussendienststelle) TOMASCHOW
for the attention of SS-Capt. THIEL or his deputy.

Branch Office (Aussendienststelle) PETRIKAU
for the attention of SS-Capt. ALTMANN or his deputy.

Branch Office (Aussendienststelle) OSTROWIEC
for the attention of SS-1st Lt. KURTH or his deputy.

Branch Office (Aussendienststelle) JEDRZEJOW
for the attention of SS-2nd Lt. BERGALTER or his deputy.

Branch Office (Aussendienststelle) KONSKIE
for the attention of SS-2nd Lt. WEISS or his deputy.

Branch Office (Aussendienststelle) BUSKO
for the attention of SS-2nd Lt. FISCHER or his deputy.

Branch Office (Aussendienststelle) STARACHOWICE
for the attention of SS-2nd Lt. BECKER or his deputy.

Branch Office (Aussendienststelle) RADOMSKO
for the attention of SS-1st Lt. FREHN or his deputy.

Section V in this building
for the attention of SS-capt. BOECK or his deputy.

Subject: Intensified Interrogations.

Previous Correspondence: None

In view of the variety of methods used to date in intensified interrogations and in order to avoid excesses, also to protect officials against eventual criminal proceedings, the commander of the Security Police and of the SD in Cracow has issued the following order for the Security Police in the General Gouvernement, which is based on the regulations i n force for the Reich:

a) Should it become necessary to submit Reich Germans or members of German minorities in other countries (Volksdeutsche) or nationals of friendly or neutral states to intensified interrogation, the instructions issued by the Chief of the Security Police and SD - B.No. IV - 226/42 - Top Secret - dated 12 June 42 are to be followed.

H1219 - 0040

All cases, but especially those requiring the permission of the Chief of the Security Police and SD, are to be reported to me immediately.

Foreign police officials are not to take part in intensified interrogations of Reich Germans or racial Germans (Volksdeutsche) or of nationals of friendly or neutral states.

b) The following procedure is to be adopted as far as the rest of the foreign population of the General Gouvernement and nationals of the Soviet Union are concerned:

Intensified methods of interrogation may only be applied if the prisoner refuses to divulge information he possesses about important matters inimical to the State or to the Reich, connections, major crimes, whether already carried out or planned, (e.g. murder, robberies also the whereabouts of booty, etc.), which cannot be ascertained or cleared up by normal methods of investigation, or if he is strongly suspected of having such knowledge. A further constant pre-requisite is, that all usual methods of interrogation should have met with no success. They may not be applied to persons who have been handed over temporarily by the judicial authorities for further inquiries to be made. Exceptions to this rule require my special previous permission.

According to circumstances the intensifications may, among other things, consist of:

Very simple diet (bread and water),
Hard bed,
Dark cell,
Deprivation of sleep,
Exhausting exercises,
but also in beatings on the buttocks (with a stick).

No intensified method of interrogation may be used unless permission has been granted.

Two officials at least must be present at beatings.

Beatings of foreign prisoners in connection with ordinary (Criminal) police matters may only be carried out by foreign police officials.

The nature and extent of an intensified interrogation may not be exceeded.

Should a prisoner on whom intensified methods have been used, be brought before the judge, the Attorney-General concerned must at the same time be informed by Top Secret letter that for briefly stated reasons the prisoner has been subjected to intensified interrogation, the manner of which should be described. In the proceeding itself, or in fact in all proceedings, there must be no mention of the intensified interrogation. In cases, where I have not reserved to myself the right to grant permission for intensified interrogations I delegate decisions about the method and extent of these interrogations to the Leader of Section IV and V and to the Leaders of the Branch Offices (Aussendienststellen). Permission must be given in writing before intensified methods are used.

H1219 - 0041

c) In exceptional cases, particulary on missions carried out away from the station, the senior official in charge may be empowered before the start of the mission to carry out an intensified interrogation away from the station. A report on this must be made immediately after return to the station.
Permits will be collected centrally at Section IV in Radom and kept fo r three years.

Both applications and permits to carry out intensified interrogations will be handled as Top Secret matters.

In all cases where I have granted permission to carry out intensified interrogations, the result is to be reported to me.

- - - - - -

The leaders of the Sections resp. of the Branch Offices (Aussendienststellen) are personally responsible for the strict compliance with these instructions; they must see to it that the officials concerned are instructed accordingly, attention being paid to the duty of maintaining absolute secrecy about these instructions and the individual cases.

Infringements of this order will be punished by legal and disciplinary action.

Signed: ILLNER

Attested: AUSTERUBIN (??)
Chancellery employee.

L IV File No. 6/44 top Secret. Tomaschow, 28th Feb. 1944

1. NOTED WIE(SE)

2. All male officials of the station to be informed at the next conference. (Done, 29. Feb. 44).

3. To be filed with the Top Secret documents in the IV L steel safe.

(Signed) RETTINGER, SS-1st Lt.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L 89

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt. (jg) USNR, 39159o, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L 89.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg) USNR
39159o

H1219 - 0042

Exhibit USA 503
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

Copy

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-90
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Secret

The Reichsfuehrer SS
and Chief of the German Police
Hauptamt SS -- Court
I b 154/1 Tagb.Nr. 70/42 geh.

Muenchen 4 Feb. 1942

Secret

Subject: Prosecution of offences against the Reich or the occupation-forces.
Distribution: A. B.

L 90

I. The following regulations published, by the chief of the Armed Forces High Command, dated 12 Dec. 1941 are being made known herewith:

1.) The chief of the armed-Forces-High Command.

After thoughtful consideration it is the will of the Fuehrer that the measures taken against those who are guilty of offences against the Reich or against the occupation-forces in occupied areas should be altered. The Fuehrer thinks that in the case of such offences like imprisonment, even life imprisonment at hard labor is regarded as a sign of weakness. The only way to succeed in giving a lasting scare to the people is to decree the death penalty or by taking measures which will leave the family and the population uncertain as to the fate of the offender. The deportation to Germany is for just this purpose.

The directives for the prosecution of offences as outlined below correspond with the Fuehrer's conception. They have been examined and approved by him.

KEITEL.

2.) The Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

Directives
for the prosecution of offences against the Reich or against the occupation-forces.
Dated 7 Dec. 1941.

Since the Russian offensive started communist elements and other anti-German groups have increased their activities against the Reich and the occupation-forces. The proportions of these activities and the danger they constitute make the strongest measures against the offenders necessary, in order to intimidate them. At present the following directives have to be applied:

I.

For offences of non-German civilians against the Reich or the occupation-forces in occupied areas which endanger their security and efficiency, the death penalty is adequate.

II.

Offences as stated in Article I shall be prosecuted in the occupied areas only if it is certain that the offender or at least the chief offender will get the death penalty and if the pro-

H1219 -0043

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ceedings and the execution of the death penalty can be performed quickly; otherwise the offender or at least the chief offender shall be deported to Germany.

III.

Offenders who are deported to Germany shall be subject to military law there only if important military necessity calls for it. Inquiries as to the offenders by German and foreign agencies (Dienststellen) shall be answered by stating that these individuals were arrested and that no information on the proceedings could be given out at this particular time.

IV.

The commandant of the occupied area and the legal officials (Gerichtsherren) are within the realm of their jurisdiction personally responsible for the execution of this decree.

V.

The chief of the Armed Forces High command determines to which occupied area this decree should apply. He is empowered to issue comments, executive orders and amendments. The Reichsminister of Justice issues the executive order for the area under his jurisdiction.

For the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command

KEITEL

3.) First decree for the execution of the directives as outlined by the Fuehrer and commander in chief of the Armed Forces for the prosecution of offences against the Reich and the occupation-forces in the occupied areas.

According to article V of the directives issued by the Fuehrer and Commander in chief of the Armed Forces for the prosecution of offences against the Reich or the occupation-forces in the occupied areas, dated 7 Dec. 1941, I decree:

I.

The stipulations of article I shall be applicable generally in the following cases:

1. Attack against human life,
2. Espionage,
3. Sabotage,
4. Communist activities,
5. Offences which are liable to create unrest,
6. Favoring the enemy by
   a) smuggling of human beings (Menschenschmuggel)
   b) trying to enlist with the Armed Forces of an enemy power
   c) assistance to enemy soldiers (Parachutists and others)
7. Unauthorized possession of arms.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 90
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

II.

(1) Offences as outlined in article I of the directives are to be prosecuted in the occupied areas only if the following conditions prevail:

1. It has to be probable that the death penalty will be decreed against the offender or at least against the chief offender.

2. The proceedings and the execution of the death penalty will have to be performed within the shortest possible time (Definitely within one week after the arrest of the offender)

3. There should in particular not exist any political considerations which would make the execution of the death penalty appear unwise.

4. With the exception of murder- and guerrilla warfare - cases, the death penalty should not be expected to be decreed against a woman.

(2) Should a sentence pronounced according to article I be suspended the case may be reopend in the occupied area provided the provisions of article I No.1, 3 and 4 are applicable.

III.

(1) Regarding offences as stipulated under article I of this directive the judge (Gerichtsherr) in consultation with the intelligence agencies shall determine whether the necessary stipulations (Voraussetzungen) for the conviction in the occupied areas exist. Should his answer be in the affirmative he will then arrange for the court martial (Feldkriegsgericht) to meet. Should the answer be in the negative he will then submit the Files to the immediate superior ranking officer (uebergeordneten Befehlshaber) (Par. 39 Abs.1 KStVO). This officer has the right to make his own decision.

(2) The superior ranking-officer makes the final decision whether the facts of the case warrant a conviction in the occupied area or not. If the answer is in the affirmative he will entrust the case to a judge (Gerichtsherr) in his field of authority. Should he deny it he will then instruct the secret Field Police to deport the offender to Germany.

IV.

(I) Offenders who are deported to Germany are only then subject to military law if the Armed Forces High Command or the superior ranking officer decides according to article III that important military necessities warrant a trial before a military court (Wehrmachtsgericht) if such a declaration is not made the offender is to be deported to Germany according to the directives as outlined in article 5 par. 2 KstVO.

(2) Should the superior ranking officer use his authority according to article I, he will submit the Files through official channels to the Armed Forces High Command. The Secret Field Police should be told that the offenders are classified as military prisoners (Wehrmachtsgefangene)

(3) The Armed Forces High Command decides on what court proceedings (Gerichtsstand) should be taken against offenders who according to article I are subject to military law (Kriegsverfahren). It has the right to ignore the competence of the military courts. (Zustaendigkeit der Wehrmachtsgerichte) It may also suspend the proceedings for an indefinite period of time.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 90
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

V.

The court proceedings in Germany are to be conducted under complete exclusion of the public, for reasons of security of the State. Foreign witnesses are not to be called at the main trial only with the approval of the Armed Forces High Command.

VI.

The orders pertaining to court martial proceedings as decreed by the chief of the Armed Forces High Command dated 15. Sept. 1941 concerning the situation in Norway (WFSt. Abt.L (IV QU) No. 002034/41 g Kdos) and concerning the communist movements in the occupied areas (WFSt/Abt.I (IV QU) No. 002060/41 g Kdos) dated 16. Sept. 1941 are being replaced with the directives and these executive orders.

VII.

(1)The directives go into effect three weeks after they have been signed. For the time being they are to be applied in all occupied areas except Denmark.

(2) The orders already issued for the newly occupied areas in the East are not to be affected by these directives.

(3) Article I of the directives is applicable for proceedings in operation. (Fuer anhaengige Verfahren gilt Abschnitt I der Richtlinien.) The judge (Gerichtsherr) and the superior ranking officer may in such proceedings apply article III of these executive orders accordingly. Should the superior ranking officer order the deportation of an offender to Germany article IV shall be applicable. In the cases of offenders who are deported to Germany before these directives have gone into effect, the Armed Forces High Command may proceed according to article IV, par. 3.

The Chief of the Armed Forces High Command
KEITEL

II. In so far as the SS and the Police are the competent authorities for dealing with offences committed under I, they should proceed accordingly.

For the Reichsfuehrer

SCHARFE
SS It.General (Gruppenfuehrer)
It.General (Generalleutnant) Waffen-SS

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO L 90

16. November 1945

I, Goetz MAYER, T/5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L 90.

Goetz MAYER
T/5
33812169

Copy of Copy

The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces Dec. 12th, 1941
14 n 16 WR (I 3/4)
Nr. 165/41 confidential

Secret

Subject. Prosecution of offences committed within the occupied countries against the German State or the Occupying Powers.

1 Enclosure

It is the carefully considered will of the Fuehrer that new measures should be conceived in order to counteract attacks against the German State or the occupying power in the occupied territories. The Fuehrer is of the following opinion. If these offences are punished with imprisonment, even with hard labor for life, this will be looked upon as a sign of weakness. Efficient and enduring intimidation can only be achieved either by capital punishment or by measures by which the relatives of the criminal and the population do not know the fate of the criminal. This aim is achieved when the criminal is transferred to Germany.

The enclosed directives for the prosecution of the offences comply with the Fuehrer's point of view. They have been examined and approved by him.

(signed) Keitel

Certification

H1219 - 0047

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT I-90
Continued

H1219 - 0048

(sgd.) (k) stamp

Supreme Command of the Armed Forces Berlin, 2 Feb. 1942

Office Foreign Countries (Amt Ausl.) Counter Intell./Dept. Abwehr III Nr. 570/42 Secret (ZR/III 2) secret

Re: Prosecution of offenses against the German State or the Occupying Power in the occupied territories.

Your Ref. none

Enclosures: 3

Enclosed please find: Secret

1. Decree of the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of 7 Dec. 41
2. Executive order of the same date.
3. Communication of the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of 12 Dec. 41

The decree introduces a fundamental innovation. The Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces orders that offenses committed by civilians within the occupied territories and of the kind mentioned above, are to be dealt with by the competent Military Courts in the occupied territories only if

(a) the death penalty is pronounced,
and (b) sentence is pronounced within 8 days of the prisoner's arrest.

Unless both these conditions are fulfilled, the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander does not anticipate that criminal proceedings within the occupied territories will have the necessary deterrent effect.

In all other cases the prisoners are in future to be transported to Germany secretly, and further dealings with the offenses will take place here, these measures will have a deterrent because

(a) the prisoners will vanish without leaving a trace,
(b) no information may be given as to their whereabouts or their fate.

This order will entail only very slight alterations in the activities of the Counter Intelligence (Abwehr) Offices. Now as before these offices decide the actual time when people suspected of espionage or sabotage are to be arrested. When deciding this time, it must now nevertheless be taken into consideration that before the arrest is made there will if possible have to be enough proof to convict the prisoner, for there will hardly be an opportunity for further inquiries, confrontations etc. since sentence has either to be pronounced within 8 days or otherwise the removal of the arrested person to Germany will make further investigations on the spot impossible. Before the arrest is made, therefore, contact must be made with the appropriate Military Court and the question examined with them as to whether or not the proof collected is sufficient.

In case the competent Military Court, resp. the Military Commander are of the opinion that an immediate decision on the spot is impossible, and the prisoners are therefore to be transported to Germany, the Counter Intelligence Offices have to report this fact directly to the RSHA in Berlin SW 11, Prinz Albrecht Street 7, c/o Dr. Fischer, Director of Criminal Police, stating the exact number of prisoners and of the groups which belong together as the case may be. Isolated cases where the Superior Commander has an urgent interest in the case being dealt with by a military court, are to be reported to the RSHA. Copy of the entire report has to be sent to Office Foreign Countries Intelligence Dept. Abwehr III.

The RSHA on the basis of available accommodation will determine which office of the State Police has to accept the prisoners. The latter office will communicate with the competent Counter Intelligence Office and determine with it the particulars of the removal, particularly whether this will be carried out by the Secret Field Police, the Field Gendarmerie, or the Gestapo itself, as well as on place and the manner of the actual handing over.

For the time being, the Fuehrer's Decree is to be applied only within the occupied areas of the West (Norway, Holland, Belgium and the North of France, France).

The Counter Intelligence offices will report orally to the Chiefs of Staff on the above instructions of the Foreign Countries/Counterintelligence ("Abwehr").

The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces
by Order

Distribution: signed: signature
etc.

H1219 - 0049

H1219 - 0050

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-90
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

T R A N S L A T I O N

The Officer Commanding
Security Police and SD
in Lorraine - Saar Paltinate

Metz, 14. 5. 42

Secret

1. Report: By order of the Commander I personally submitted to-day to Mr. We l s c h, Advocate General, the Decree of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of 2 Feb. 42 (Copy) - Office Foreign Countries (Ausl. Amt) Counter Intelligence Dept. CI (Abwehr) II Nr. 570/1.42 secret (ZR/IIIC 2) - for his approval and had it returned to me in a sealed envelope.

2. Submitted to the Commander

for his information and further orders. (Mr.) Pistorius wishes the Decree to be returned to him.

(signed) Ram (?)

14. May 1942

Returned to Pistorius

14 May 1942

(signed) Ram

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-90
Continued

H1219-0051

Copy (k) stamp

Supreme Command of the Armed Forces Berlin, 2 Feb. 1942

Office Foreign Countries (Amt Ausl.) Counter Intell./Dept. Abwehr III Nr. 570/1.42 Secret (ZR/III C 2) secret

Re: Prosecution of offenses against the German State or the Occupying Power in the occupied territories.

Your Ref. none

Enclosures: 3

Enclosed please find: Secret

1. Decree of the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of 7 Dec. 41
2. Executive order of the same date.
3. Communication of the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of 12 Dec. 41

The decree introduces a fundamental innovation. The Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces orders that offenses committed by civilians within the occupied territories and of the kind mentioned above, are to be dealt with by the competent Military Courts in the occupied territories only, if

(a) the death penalty is pronounced,
and (b) sentence is pronounced within 8 days of the prisoner's arrest.

Unless both these conditions are fulfilled, the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander does not anticipate that criminal proceedings within the occupied territories will have the necessary deterrent effect.

In all other cases the prisoners are in future to be transported to Germany secretly, and further dealings with the offenses will take place here; these measures will have a deterrent because

(a) the prisoners will vanish without leaving a trace,
(b) no information may be given as to their whereabouts or their fate.

This order will entail only very slight alterations in the activities of the Counter Intelligence (Abwehr) Offices. Now as before these offices decide the actual time when people suspected of espionage or sabotage are to be arrested. When deciding this time, it must now nevertheless be taken into consideration that before the arrest is made there will if possible have to be enough proof to convict the prisoner, for there will hardly be an opportunity for further inquiries, confrontations etc. since sentence has either to be pronounced within 8 days or otherwise the removal of the arrested person to Germany will make further investigations on the spot impossible. Before the arrest is made, therefore, contact must be made with the appropriate Military Court and the question examined with them as to whether or not the proof collected is sufficient.

In case the competent Military Court, resp. the Military Commander are of the opinion that an immediate decision on the spot is impossible, and the prisoners are therefore to be transported to Germany, the Counter Intelligence Offices have to report this fact directly to the RSHA in Berlin SW 11, Prinz Albrecht Street 7, c/o Dr. Fischer, Director of Criminal Police, stating the exact number of prisoners and of the groups which belong together as the case may be. Isolated cases where the Superior Commander has an urgent interest in the case being dealt with by a military court, are to be reported to the RSHA. Copy of the entire report has to be sent to Office Foreign Countries Intelligence Dept. Abwehr III.

The RSHA on the basis of available accommodation will determine which office of the State Police has to accept the prisoners. The latter office will communicate with the competent Counter Intelligence Office and determine with it the particulars of the removal, particularly whether this will be carried out by the Secret Field Police, the Field Gendarmerie, or the Gestapo itself, as well as on place and the manner of the actual handing over.

For the time being, the Fuehrer's Decree is to be applied only within the occupied areas of the West (Norway, Holland, Belgium and the North of France, France).

The Counter Intelligence offices will report orally to the Chiefs of Staff on the above instructions of the Foreign Countries/CounterIntelligence ("Abwehr").

The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces
by Order

Distribution:
etc.

signed: signature

H1219 - 0052

Copy of Copy

The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces
14 n 16 WR (I 3/4)
Nr. 165/41 confidential

Dec. 12th, 1941

Secret

Subject. Prosecution of offences committed within the occupied countries against the German State or the Occupying Powers.

1 Enclosure

It is the carefully considered will of the Fuehrer that now measures should be conceived in order to counteract attacks against the German State or the occupying power in the occupied territories. The Fuehrer is of the following opinion. If these offences are punished with imprisonment, even with hard labor for life, this will be looked upon as a sign of weakness. Efficient and enduring intimidation can only be achieved either by capital punishment or by measures by which the relatives of the criminal and the population do not know the fate of the criminal. This aim is achieved when the criminal is transferred to Germany.

The enclosed directives for the prosecution of the offences comply with the Fuehrer's point of view. They have been examined and approved by him.

(signed) Keitel

Certification.

H1219 - 0053

H1219 - 0054

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-90
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

Copy of Copy

The Fuehrer and Supreme Commander
of the Armed Forces

SECRET

(stamp) SECRET

Directives

for the prosecution of offences committed within the occupied territories against the German State or the occupying power, of December 7th, 1941/

Within the occupied territories communistic elements and other circles hostile to Germany have increased their efforts against the German State and the occupying power since the Russian campaign started. The amount and the danger of theses machinations oblige us to take severe measures as a determent. First of all the following directives are to be applied:

I. Within the occupied territories, the adequate punishment for offences committed against the German State or the occupying power which endanger their security or state of readiness is on principle the death penalty.

II. The offences listed in paragraph I as a rule are to be dealt with in the occupied countries only if it is probable that sentence of death will be passed upon the offender, at least the principal offender, and if the trial and the execution can be completed in a very short time. Otherwise the offeders, at least the principal offenders, are to be taken to Germany.

III. Prisoners taken to Germany are subjected to military procedure only if particular military interests require this. In case German or foreign authorities inquire about such prisoners, they are to be told that they were arrested, by that the proceeding do not allow any futher information.

IV. The Commanders in the occupied territories and the Court authorities within the framework of their jurisdiction, are personally responsible for the observance of this decree.

V. The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces determines tin which occupied territories this deree is to be applied. He is authorized to explain and to issue executive orders and supplements. The Reich Minister of Justice will isssue executive orders within his own jurisdiction.

By Order

The Chief of the Supreme Command of the
Armed Forces

(signed) Keitel

A true copy.
Signature
Major

H1219 - 0055

Copy of Copy

(stamp) Secret

First Ordinance

for the execution of the directives of the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces concerning prosecution of offenses committed within the occupied territories against the German State or the occupying power.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

Based on paragraph V of the directives of the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces concerning prosecution of offenses committed within the occupied territories against the German State or the occupying Power, of December 7th, 1941 I decree as follows:

I.

As a rule, the provisions of paragraph I of the Directives apply in case of the following:

1. Attacks against life or body,
2. Espionage,
3. Sabotage,
4. Communistic conspiracy,
5. Offenses likely to create disturbance,
6. Assistance to the enemy, through:

   a) Smuggling of persons
   b) Attempt to join an enemy force,
   c) Assisting enemy soldiers (parachutists, etc.)

7. Illegal possession of arms.

II.

(1) The offenses mentioned in I of the Directives are to be brought to trial in the occupied territories only in the following cases:

1. It must be likely that death sentence will be pronounced upon the offenders, at least upon the principal offenders.

2. It must be possible to complete trial and execution within a very short time (on principle within a week after arrest).

3. No particular political objections should be present with regard to immediate execution.

4. Apart from sentences for murder or for participating in guerilla warfare, a death sentence against a woman should be improbable.

(2) If a sentence passed in accordance with subs. I has been squashed, the subsequent procedure may be continued in the occupied country provided the stipulations of paragraph 1, Nr. 1, 3 and 4 and complied with.

III.

(1) With regard to offenses defined in paragraph I of the Directives, the Court Official decides in agreement with the Counter Intelligence (2Abwher") offices whether the conditions for trying the case within the occupied country are present. If in the affirmative he convokes the court martial. If in the negative he submits the file to his superior commander (s. 89, subs. 1 Code of Military Procedure). The latter may reserve his decision.

(2) The Superior Commander has the final decision as to whether the conditions are present for trying the case in the occupied country. In the affirmative he delegates further procedure to an authority within his area. In the negative, he orders the Secret Field Police to transport the Prisoner to Germany.

H1219 - 0056

IV

(1) Prisoners transported to Germany are subjected there to military procedure only when the High Command of the Armed Forces or the Superior Commander, while deciding according to par. III, state that particular military interests call for adjudication by a military court. When such a statement has not been issued, the order to transport the offender to Germany is equivalent to a transfer in the meaning of par. 3, subs, 2, par. 2 Code of Military Procedure.

(2) If the Superior Commander exercises the authority invested in him under Art. I, he should submit the documents to the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, through the usual service channels. The prisoners are to be designated "Military Prisoners" as regards the Secret Field Police.

(3) The Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces determines the powers of the Court trying those prisoners, who under Art. I, come under military procedure. The Supreme Command can renounce the competency of the Military Tribunals and can furthermore suspend the proceddings until such time as they may desire.

V.

If the trial takes place in Germany it should take place with the Public strictly excluded, owing to the endangering of State Security. Alien witnesses may be heard only with the consent of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces.

VI

The instruction on the procedure in military courts contained in the Decrees of the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of Sept. 13th 1941 concerning the situation in Norway (Ops. Staff of the Armed Forces Dept. L (IV/Qu) No. 002034/41) Top Secret and of Sept. 16th, 1941 re. Communist Resistance Movements in the occupied territories. (Ops. Staff of Armed Forces, Dept L (IvQu) No. 002060/41 Top Secret) are replaced by the directives and this Execution order.

VII.

(1) The directives take effect three weeks after having been signed. They are to be applied in all occupied countries with the exception of Denmark until further notice.

(2) The rules issued for newly occupied eastern countries are not effected by these rules.

(3) Par. I of the directives applies to pending cases. The court official and the Superior Commander are entitled to apply par. III of this execution order in such proceedings. In case the Superior Commander orders transport of an offender to Germany, par. IV is applicable. With regard to prisoners transported to Germany before the directives came into force, the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces may apply para. IV, subs. 3.

The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces

(signed) Keitel.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-90

5 December 1945

I, EVE GLAZIER, P/O, W.R.NS., 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-90

EVE GLAZIER
P/O. W.R.N.S.
37371

H1219 – 0057

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT OF DOCUMENT L-152
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

Nr. 7479/41 II B 4

Nuremberg Nov. 3. 1941

Secret State Police
Gestapo Office Nuremberg-Fürth

TO

the Rural Councillors of Districts Oberfranken,
Mittelfranken and Mainfranken
the Police Direction Hof,
the Police President in Würzburg
the Mayors of the Cities of Ansbach, Aschaffenburg,
Bayreuth, Coburg, Erlangen, Schweinfurt
the Secret State Police-Detachment Würzburg
information to District Presidents in Ansbach & Würzburg

L 152

Subject: Attitude of persons of German blood towards Jews

Reference:

For your information and attention I am publishing the following order of the RSHA of October 24, 1941. "Lately it has repeatedly become known here that, now as before, Aryans are maintaining friendly relations with Jews, and that they show themselves with them conspicuously in public. In view of the fact that these Aryans still do not seem to understand the elementary basic principles of National Socialism, and because their behavior has to be regarded as disrespect towards measures of the State, I order that in such cases the Aryan party is to be taken into protective custody temporarily for educational reasons; respectively, in serious cases, that they be put in a concentration camp, Grade I, for a period of up to three months. The Jewish party is in any case to be taken into protective custody until further notice and to be sent to a concentration camp.

By order
signed: Dr. Grafenberger
a true copy
(S) signed: Martius
Clerk

(Further text deals with endorsements of above order to lower echelons)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-152

10 November 1945

I, Enid M. Standring, P.O. W.R.N.S., 52014, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of extract of Document No. L-152.

Enid M. Standring
P.O. W.R.N.S.
52014

H1219 – 0058

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L 167
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Chamber of Industry and Commerce Koblenz
District Idar-Oberstein

The Regierungspräsident
Office of Economy for the
economic district of Moselland

Koblenz, 22 May 1942
43 Emil-Schueller Str.
Tel. 2501

B 3/18/1083/42 g
Vo/Li/Schl.

SECRET

Circular Order No. 279/42 IHK
251/42 HwK

To the
Chambers of Industry and Commerce
and Chambers of Artisans
in the economic district of Moselland
Personal Address or official deputy

Subject: Use of public trasportation by Jews.

Forwarded enclosed is copy of an order of the Reichminister of the Interior of 24 March 1942 (Pol. S. IV B 4 b) (940/42-6-) 1155/41-33) for information.

By order
signed. Dr. Vollweiler

For information

Office of Economy Luxemburg
Gauleitung (Gauwirtschaftsamt) Koblenz

Seal

Certified:
illegible
Clerk

H1219 - 0059

C O P Y

The Regierungspraesident
Führungsstab Wirtschaft
(Leadership Staff Economy)
für den Wehrwirtschaftsbezirk XII
(for the War Economy District XII)

Wiesbaden, 12 May 1942
48 Wilhelmstrasse
Telefon 5 94 81

A/514/1116/42g Sch.

S E C R E T

To the

Chambers of Industry, Commerce and Artisans
for the War Economy District (Wehrwirtschafts-
bezirk) XII.

Subject: Use of public transportation by Jews.

Enclosed is forwarded the copy of an order of the Reichminister of the Interior on the use of public transportation by the Jews. The permits for the use of public transportation are to be issued exclusively by the local police authorities. Consideration is only to be given to the following

1.) when drafted for work
2.) for schoolchildren
3.) for Jewish legal counsels.

Jews, being employed, are requested by the Reichorganization of Jews in Germany to report at the Office of the Employment Service for issue of the permits in question. Only such Jews will be permitted to use public transportation, who prove through a certificate from the Employment Service that they have to cover a distance of one hour or seven km (one way only). The certificates of the Employment Service will show place of work and residence of the Jews. The certificates of the Employment Service should in the case of shiftwork show corresponding entries. In the case of group employment of Jews the issue of a collective certificate is sufficient.

By order

signed: SCHOENING (S)

Certified
signature
Clerk

H1219-0060

continued

Copy of Copy

The Reichminister of the Interior Berlin, 24 March 1942

Pol. S IV B 4 b (940/41-6-) 1155/41-33 - Special Delivery

Subject: Use of public transportation by Jews.

Reference: Our Circular orders of 15 September 1941 and 16 February 1942 - Pol. S IV B 4 b Kr. 94041 -6-

Enclosures: one of each (sample B)

With regard to the fact that complaints on disturbances through the use of public transportation (streetcars, subway, buses, in Berlin also the S-Railway) by Jews increase constantly, the following new traffic restrictions re use of public transportation by Jews within their community are issued in agreement with the Reichminister of Transportation and the Reichminister of Postal Services and under alteration of the current regulations, esp. the one cited in circular order referred to above, regarding Police order re identification of Jews of 15 September 1941.- Pol. S. IV. B 4b - No. 940/41 -6-:

1.) According to the Policeorder re identification of 1 September 1941 (RGBL. I. S. 547) and in accordance with our respective circular orders of 15 September 1941 and 16 February 1942 - Pol. S IV B 4 b - No. 949/41 -6- Jews are required to display the Jewish Star; in every case when travelling within their community these Jews are to carry with them a Police-permit, a smaller form of enclosed new sample B, issued for the use in that public transportation. In special cases, for instance when employed in groups, a collective permit can be issued.

2.) The hitherto existing exclusive competence of the local Police authorities for the issue of these permits is to be maintained.

3.) Permits are to be issued only:

a) When drafted for work (inclusive work for officially recognized Jewish organizations), provided it is proved on the part of the Jew through an official certificate of the competent office of the Employment Service that one hour or seven km (one way only) is needed to reach the place of work (in the case of definitely permanent sick persons or invalids as well as disabled war veterans a relatively shorter distance is sufficient)

b) To schoolchildren, if it is proved through a certificate of the competent supervisory schoolboard that at least one hour or five km (one way only) are needed to reach the school (in the case of definitely permanent sick personsor invalids an accordingly shorter distance is sufficient)

c) and to Jewish legal counsels, medical technicians and midwives who present their official authorization or concession.

4.) As a rule only one specifically defined public means of transportation (for instance the streetcar) is to be free for use.

H1219-0061

5.) The permits for the use of public transportation are issued regularly with a time limit of one year in order to save work and paper as far as they do not concern specific trips. After expiration of this time limit a new permit is to be issued upon request, provided that the necessary requirements still exist, with the stipulation that the Jew has to return the last permit issued to him. In addition to that the Jews are under obligation generally to return the permits in case that the circumstances under which the permit was originally issued no longer exist.

6.) The necessary permits, according to enclosed sample B, are to be requested not later than 10 April 1942 from the intermediate authorities of the general inner administration of the RSHA, Dept. IV B 4, Berlin SW 11, Prinz-Albrechtstr.8.

7.) Infractions of this order are to be punished with protective custody by the competent authorities of the State Police (Staatspolizeileitstellen).

8.) This regulation becomes effective 1 May 1942. Any different local regulations are herewith rescinded.

9.) The eventual issue of detailed regulations through the Reichminister of Transport or the Reichminister of Postal Services is reserved.

10.) The current prohibitions, restrictions, regulations and executive orders remain in force.

The above traffic regulations are to be brought to the attention of the Jewish organizations through the competent authorities of the State Police in the Reichsgaue of Vienna, Carinthia, Lower-Danube, Upper-Danube, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, in the incorporated Eastern territories (Danzig-West-Prussia, Warthe-land East-Upper Silesia, South East Prussia with Zichenau and district Bialistock) for strict compliance on the part of the Jews.

By order
signed Heydrich

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L 167

14.11.45

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/5 No.33812169 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L 167

GOETZ MAYER
T/5 33812169

H1219 - 0062

L 180

Page 3 "The main results of this work were the following:

"I. Origin and Organization of the Partisans."

(This part extending to the upper half of page 5 reports very extensively on the subject, showing clearly that the partisans were organized as fighting units under orders of the Russian State. Details irrelevant here).

Page 5, 6 "II. Equipment and Armament." (Here irrelevant)

Page 6, 7 "III. Duties and Manner of Fighting." (Here irrelevant)

Page 7. "IV. Counteractions against the Partisans."

(This chapter begins with generalities about counteractions, which are irrelevant here, continued on pages 8 and 9. After reporting on the difficulties of obtaining correct intelligence on partisans and Russian threats against informers, it continues on line 9 of Page 9.) "As it was vitally necessary, though, to obtain hints and information concerning abode and direction of the partisans from the population, the latter had to be forced by the use of the most severe measures, to supply useful information and reports. In the knowledge that the Russian has been accustomed from old to ruthless measures on the part of the authorities, the most severe measures were applied. He who helped the partisans to obtain food and shelter, rendered them information services or who have knowingly false information, was shot or hanged. Houses where partisans obtained food or shelter were burnt down. Where a larger number of villagers helped the partisans in such a way, the whole village was burnt down as punishment and in order to create terror." (The remainder of page 9, page 10 and the larger part of page 11 deal with the customary behavior of partisans to cater for their needs. Here irrelevant.)

Page 11 line 7 from the bottom: "Escaped Red Armists who have found their way through the German lines procure civilian clothes as quickly as possible and get in touch with partisans. It has been ascertained that these Red-Armies form the fighting back-bone of

(original page 12)

the partisan units. It does not seem, therefore, expedient to treat Red-Armists found in civilian clothing as prisoners of war without further ado and to collect them in prisoner-of-war camps. But an interrogation and survey has to be carried out as thoroughly as possible. It has further to be considered in each and every case, whether Red-Armists found in civilian clothes should be separated from regular prisoners of war, and should be brought into the assembly camps for civilian internees. It seems further suitable to enhort escaped Red-Armists by posters to give themselves up at the nearest Army Unit within a short time after the posting of such posters, say within 3 days. Should they not comply with this order they should be dealt with as partisans, that means they should be shot, without making such exception dependent of proof that they actually knew of the order.

To conclude, attention should be drawn to the necessity of interrogating captured partisans thoroughly before they are liquidated so that we increase our knowledge on organization, abode, strength, armament and plans of the partisans. Sometimes it may become necessary to take advantage of the opportunity to use third degree interrogation methods." (The remainder concerning wireless installations in use of the partisans and Page 13 with a general concluding remark are irrelevant)

"signed: Dr. Stahlecker
SS-Brigade-Commander"

Exhibit USA 276 Referred to 20/12/45.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-180
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Translation

A C T I O N - G R O U P A

Pencilled: Personal property of SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Wv.31.1.1942

Ruber-stamp: Secret matter of the Reich

40 copies
copy nr. 23.

ACTION - Group A.

Comprehensive Report up to 15 October 1941.

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II. Activities in police matters

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A. Situation before the invasion by German forces

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C. Jewish influence on the general conditions of life in the Eastern territory. — 107

IV. Nuisances and proposals for their removal — 134

(Note of translator: For Enclosures see translation page 13)

H1219 - 0063

(original page 1)

"Action-Group A, after preparing their vehicles for action proceeded to their area of concentration as ordered on 23 June 1941, the second day of the campaign in the East. Army Group North consisting of the 16th and 18th Armies and Panzer-Group 4 had left the day before. Our task was to hurriedly establish personal contact with the commanders of the Armies and with the commander of the army of the rear area. It must be stressed from the beginning that co-operation with the Armed Forces was generally good, in some cases, for instance with Panzer-Group 4 under Col. Gen. Hoeppner, it was very close, almost cordial. Misunderstandings which cropped up with some authorities in the first days, were cleared up mainly through personal discussions."

(The next two paragraphs - on page 1 and 2 - deal with the military advance only and here irrelevant.)

Page 2, bottom: "At the start of the Eastern Campaign it became obvious with regard to the Security Police that its special work had to be done not only in the rear areas, as was provided for in the original agreements,

(original page 3)

with the High Command of the Army, but also in the combat areas, and this for two reasons. On the one hand, the development of the rear area of the armies was delayed because of the quick advance and on the other hand, the undermining communist activities and the fight against partisans was most effective within the areas of actual fighting - especially when the Luga sector was reached.

To carry out the duties connected with security police, it was desirable to move into the larger towns together with the armed forces. We had our first experiences in this direction when a small advance detachment under my leadership entered Kowno together with the advance units of the Armed Forces on 25 June 1941. When the other larger towns, especially Libau, Mitau, Riga, Dorpat, Reval, and the larger suburbs of Leningrad were captured, a detachment of the Security Police was always with the first army units. Above all, communist functionaries and communist material had to be seized, and the armed forces themselves had to be secured against surprises inside the towns; the troops themselves were usually not able to take care of that because of their small numbers. For this purpose

(original page 4)

the Security Police immediately after capture formed volunteer detachments from reliable natives in all three Baltic provinces; they carried out their duties successfully under our command. For example, it may be mentioned that the armed forces suffered not inconsiderable losses through guerilles in Riga, on the left of the Duena river; on the right bank of the Duena river, however, after these volunteer detachments had been organized in Riga not a single soldier was injured, although these Latvian detachments suffered some killed and wounded in fighting with Russian stragglers.

Similarly, native anti-Semitic forces were induced to start prgroms against Jews during the first hours after capture, though this inducement proved to be very difficult. Following out orders, the Security Police was determined to solve the Jewish question with all possible means and most decisively. But it was desirable that the Security Police should not put in an immediate appearance, at least in the beginning, since the extraordinarily harsh measures were apt to stir even German circles. It had to be shown to the world that the native population itself took the first action by way of natural reaction against the suppression by Jews during several decades and against the terror exercised by

H1219 - 0064

(original page 5)

the Communists during the preceding period.

After reaching the Duena river and therewith Riga, the Action-Group detached itself at first from the further advance of the Army-Group North, and concentrated its forces on the pacification of the Lithousnian and Latvian area, and later of the old-Russian area which was reached at Opotschka. The work in this connection took on many shapes.

In view of the constant changes in German troops and the fluctuation within the German authorities, which was caused by the transfer of the rear-area of the Wehrmacht to the rear-area of the armies, and later to the civil administration and to the Commander of the Armed Forces the personnel and thus the opinions of the German authorities changed far too often andfar too quickly. In the Security Police this had to be avoided, which led us to adopt the policy of keeping the same commanders in the same locality as far as possible. Thereby the Security Police gained a considerable advantage over all other comers, because it knew facts and people. As a matter of fact, they alone amongst all authorities may claim to have achieved a certain steadiness on the German side. The Lithouanians, Latvians, and the Esthonians, who have a fine feeling for such matters,

(original page 6)

came soon to acknowledge this fact and acted accordingly.

Under these circumstances the Security Police tried to guide political, economic, and cultural matters according to definite policies, and to advise the other German authorities on these subjects. In the political sphere particularly the several competent authorities followed different viewpoints. It was regrettable that the Ministry for Eastern Affairs had not given clear directions from the beginning, so that up to date and in spite of our efforts the situation in the Baltic provinces is not clear. The example of Esthonia is significant for this fluctuation. In agreement with the RSHA the Action-Group brought with them the Esthonian Dr. MAE as presumptive political advisor for the Esthonians. In order to avoid a pernicious muddle, as happened in Lithounia and Latvia, and in order to obtain the appointment of Dr. MAE or to avoid his removal, negotiations had to be carried out with, one after the other, the Army division capturing Reval, the Army Corps compentent for Reval, the Garrison commander Reval, the Field Commandatura Reval, the 18. Army Group North, the Commander

(original page 7)

of the Rear Army Area at the Army Group North, the General Commissioner and his deputy, and with the representative of the Ministry for Eastern Affairs.

After the conquest of Lithouania and Latvia, the Action-Detachments 2 and 3 were separated from the Commander of the Rear-Area of the Armed Forces and were left in Lithouania and Latvia respectively for essential assignments. The Commanders of Action-Detachments 2 and 3 have been staying permanently in Kowno and Riga since the beginning of July.

Contact was established also with the Reich Commissioner as soon as he was appointed and likewise with the General Commissioners, i.e. by the Action-Group and by the Action-Detachments. Co-operation with the Reich Commissioner depended on

a) a delay in the inquiry addressed to the RSHA as to how the interpolation (sc. of the Security Police) at the Reich Commissioner's should be effected, and

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b) on the negotiations of the Superior SS-and Police Fuehrer who on his own account had initiated negotiations with the Reich commissioner with regard to the interpolation of the police. No initiative of our own was admissible therefore until the questions to a) and b) had been settled. It was intended to get in touch with the Reich Commissioner with regard to this question at a convenient moment. There are plenty of special occasions.

(original page 8)

When the advance of the Army Group North was halted in Esthonia and at Luga and when heavy fighting and strong Russian attacks against the centre and the right wing ensued, the Action-Group again teamed up with the armies, in particular the 4. Panzer Group, because the struggle against the partisans who now began to appear in great numbers, was and still is a job for the Security Police. The area to the North of Pleskau and between the Peipus- and Ilmen- lakes with far extending forest and swamps was really an ideal area for Russian partisan warfare. The difficulties of the terrain further impeded activities even for the smaller units. After the failure of purely military activities such as the placing of sentries and combing through the newly occupied territories with whole divisions, even the Armed Forces had to look out for new methods. The Action-Group undertook to search for new methods. Soon therefore the Armed Forces adopted the experiences of the Security Police and their methods of combatting the partisans. For details I refer to the numerous reports concerning the struggle against thepartisans.

(original page 9)

The activities of the Security Police were rendered more difficult during the further course of the struggle against the partisans because the vehicles either could not be used or were to be preserved for the advance on Leningrad, which was always expected at that time.

Special difficulties arose for the Command of the Action-Group at this time. Whilst the larger parts of the Security Police, in action in Lithouania and Latvia, were 700 km to the rear, the other parts were in action against the partisans behind the frontline, extending for nearly 600 km. For the transmission of signals we had only a wireless truck stationed in Riga, and one medium and one light wireless truck for this vast area. Even the use of army telephones failed over distances of more then 200 km. The Action-Group as a whole could be led only by personal contacts, although the ways and roads, including the army highways, were in an extremely bad state. Even on the army highway an hourly average speed of 10 km could not be exceeded. In spite of this, my own motorcar had to do 15.000 km during this time. Similar difficulties because of the vast areas arose for the Commanders of the Action-detachments, so that even messenger trips became a serious problem.

(original page 10)

For some time this situation became even more difficult, when the further attack against Leningrad no longer followed the great road from Pleskau via Lugau, but had to bend far to the West, so that the centre of the counter-attacks against partisans was transferred to the forest and swamp areas East of the Peipus Lake and the areas to the West of the Ilmen Lake."

(Following sentence and further two paragraphs about difficulties are irrelevant)

Page 10 - continued - "During the process of capturing Esthoniathe Action-Group la was transferred definitely to Estonia, except for the detachment with the 18th Army. The pacification of Estonia had to be considered as especially important because of the good racial composition of the population."

(original page 11)

"After Action-Group B had transferred parts of White Ruthenia to Action Group A, Action-detachment 1b reinforced by parts of Action-detachment 2 and 3 took over this area.

For the investment of Leningrad, the Security Police aside from the heavily increased activities against the partisans, received the further assignment to observe carefully the population which was slowly returning from the woods. As trench warfare developped around Leningrad, it was recommended to the armies to evacuate wholly a zone around Leningrad, a measure which had been carried out already whenever possible by the Security Police together with units of Armed SS and the uniformed police.

In this area a network for information is being established which is to be as complete as possible. From the very beginning, the Security Police systematically collected information about Leningrad in all aspects. The 18th Army asked us to take over in addition military reconnaissance of Leningrad of resp. the area of the 8th Russian Army which was invested in the area around Oranienburg."

(Following two sentences about other reports are irrelevant.)

(original page 12)

"This description of the over-all situation showed and shows that the members of the Stapo (the Secret State Police), Kripo and SD (Security Service) who are attached to the Action-Group, are active mainly in Lithuouania, Latvia, Esthonia, White-Ruthenia and to a smaller part in front of Leningrad. It shows further that the forces of the uniformed police and the Armed SS are active mainly in front of Leningrad, in order to take measures against the returning population and under their own officers. This is so much easier because the Action detachments in Lithouania, Latvia and Esthonia have at their disposal native police units, as described in encl. 1; and because so far 150 Latvian reinforcements have been sent to White-Ruthenia.

encl. 1

The distribution of the leaders of Security Police and SD during the individual phases can be gathered from encl. 2, the advance and the activities of the Action-Group and the Action-detachments from encl. 3. It should be mentioned that the leaders of the Armed -SS and of the uniformed police who are reserves have declared their wish to stay on with the Security Police and the SD.

encl. 2
encl. 3

(original page 13)

A. The Baltic Area.

I. Organization Measures.

1) Formation of auxiliary police and of police.

In view of the extension of the area of operations and the great number of duties which had to be performed by the Security Police, it was intended from the very beginning to obtain the co-operation of the reliable population for the fight against vermin - that is mainly the Jews and Communists. Beyond our directing of the first spontaneous actions of self-cleansing, which will be reported elsewhere, care had to be taken that reliable people should be put to the cleansing job and that they were appointed auxiliary members of the Security Police. The difference of the situation in each part of the area of operations also had to be taken into account.

In Lithouania activist and nationalist people formed themselves into

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so-called partisan-units at the beginning of the Eastern Campaign, in order to take active part in the fight against Bolshevism. According to their own report they suffered 4,000 casualties."

(The following paragraph which is continued on original page 14 deals with partisan-units in Kowno which were used for pacifying some areas, and for preparing and large scale liquidation sections initiated by the Action-Group detachments. Here irrelevant.)

(The rest of page 14, page 15 and the upper half of page 16 deal with the use of these partisans for purposes of the police.)

"Strength and distribution of the Lithouanian auxiliary police is to be seen in encl. 4."

(The second part ofpage 16 andpages 17, 18 deal with auxiliary police forces, mainly in Latvia. "Their strength and distribution see encl.
encl. 4 4." Here irrelevant.)

(Pages 19, 20, upper part deal with Estonia. Here irrelevant.)

Page 20 continued:

"2) Reconstruction of prisons.

The prisons in the Baltic countries were found to be either empty or occupied by Jews or Communists who had been arrested by Self-Protection Units."

(The following paragraph deals with the departure of the Russians and is irrelevant; likewise the following paragraph which deals with the taking over of allprisons by the Security Police.) "Whenever the prisons were to small because of the large number of people who were to be arrested, provisional concentration camps were established. The
encl. 5 construction of larger concentration camps is in preparation. The schedules attached as encl. 5 show the present occupancy of the prisons.

(original page 21)

II. Cleansing and Securing the Area of Operations.

1) Instigation of self-cleansing actions.

Considering that the population of the Baltic countries had suffered very heavily under the Government of Bolshevism and Jewry while they were incorporated in the USSR, it was to be expected that after the liberation from that foreign government, they (i.e. the population themselves) would render harmless most of the enemies left behind after the retreat of the Red Army. It was the duty of the Security Police to set in motion these self-cleansing movements and to direct them into the correct channels in order to accomplish the purpose of the cleansing operations as quickly as possible. It was no less important in view of the future to establish the unshakable and provable fact that the liberated population themselves took the most severe measures against the Bolshevist and Jewish enemy quite on their own, so that the direction by German authorities could not be found out.

In Lithouania this was achieved for the first time by partisan activities in Kowno. To our surprise it was not easy at first to set in motion an extensive porgrom against Jews. KLIMATIS, the leader of the partisan unit, mentioned above, who was used for this purpose primarily, succeeded in starting a pogrom on the basis of advice given to him by a small advanced detachment acting in Kowno, and

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(original page 22)

in such a way that no German order or German instigation was noticed from the outside. During the first pogrom in the night from 25. to 26.6 the Lithouanian partisans did away with more than 1.500 Jews, set fire to several Synagogues or destroyed them by other means and burned down a Jewish dwelling district consisting of about 60 houses. During the following nights about 2,300 Jews were made harmless in a similar way. In other parts of Lithouania similar actions followed the example of Kowno, though smaller and extending to the Communists who had been left behind.

These self-cleansing actions went smoothly because the Army authorities who had been informed showed understanding for this procedure. From the beginning it was obvious that only the first days after the occupation would offer the opportunity for carrying out pogroms. After the disarmament of the partisans the self-cleansing actions ceased necessarily.

It proved much more difficult to set in motion similar cleansing actions in Latvia. Essentially the reason was that the whole of the national stratum of leaders had been assassinated or destroyed by the Soviets, especially in Riga. It was possible though through similar influences on the Latvian auxiliary to set in motion a pogrom against Jews also in Riga. During this pogrom all synagogues were destroyed and about 400 Jews were killed, As

(original page 23)

the population of Riga quieted down quickly, further pogroms were not convenient.

So far as possible, both in Kowno and in Riga evidence by film and photo was established that the first spontaneous executions of Jews and Communists were carried out by Lithouanians and Latvians.

In Estonia by reason of the relatively small number of Jews no opportunity presented itself to instigate pogroms. The Esthonian self-protection units made harmless only some individual Communists whom they hated especially, but generally they limited themselves to carrying out arrests.

(original page 24)

2) Combating Communism

Everywhere in the area of operation counteractions against communism and Jewry took first place in the work of the Security Police.

The Soviet officials and the functionaries of the Communist Party had fled with the Soviet Army. In view of the experiences made during the Bolshevist oppression which lasted more than one year, the population of the Baltic countries realized that all remainders of Communism left behind after the retreat of the Red Army had to be removed. Such basic opinion facilitated essentially the work of the Security Police with regard to cleansing in this sphere, especially since active nationalist people co-operated in this cleansing, viz. in Lithouania the partisans, in Latvia and Esthonia the self-protection units."

a) Safeguarding material

(This chapter extending to pages 25 and 26 deals with the seizure of buildings, printed and other matter and persons connected with the Communist and Soviet parties and organizations including a close study of all written and printed matter in order to gather military political

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and personal intelligence and general propaganda material to be used against Communism and Soviet Russia. The details seem irrelevent.)

(original page 26)

"b) Search for and Arrest of Communists.

Aside from these searching activities, a systematic search was made for Communist functionaries, Red-Army soldiers, and persons more seriously suspect because of their activities for Communism and who had been left behind. In some places the Self-Protection Units themselves had rendered harmless the most infamous Communists already sponteneously.

Using all available units of the Detachments and Self-Protection Formations, and with the help of the German uniformed police, large scale actions were carried out in the larger towns resulting in many arrests and search actions."

(original page 27)

(The first paragraph describes similar activities in rural areas.

Next paragraph:

encl. 8 "The extent of this cleansing in line with the counteractions against Communism may be seen in the survey on encl. 8 which gives the number of people executed.

c) Counteraction against illegal Communist activities.

(This chapter extending to pages 28, 29 describes the organization and preparation of alleged underground work on the part of Communists and the counteractions against it. Here irrelevant.)

(original page 30)

3) Action against Jewry

From the beginning it was to be expected that the Jewish problem in the East could not be solved by pogroms alone. In accordance with the basic orders received, however, the cleansing activities of the Security Police had to aim at a complete annihilation of the Jews, Special detachments reinforced by selected units - in Lithouania partisan detachments, in Latvia units of the Latvian auxiliary police - therefore performed extensive executions both in the towns and in rural areas. The actions of the execution detachments were performed smoothly. When attaching Lithouanian and Latvian detachments to the execution squads, men were chosen whose relatives had been murdered or removed by the Russians.

Especially severe and extensive measures became necessary in Lithouania. In some places - especially in Kowno - the Jews had armed themselves and participated actively in franctireur war and committed arson. Besides these activities the Jews in Lithouania had collaborated most actively hand in glove with the Soviets.

The sum total of the Jews liquidated in Lithouania amounts to 71.105.

During the pogroms in Kowno 3.800 Jews were eliminated, in the smaller towns about 1.200 Jews.

(original page 31)

In Latvia as well the Jews participated in acts of sabotage and arson after the invasion of the German Armed Forces. In Duensburg so

many fires were lighted by the Jews that a large part of the town was lost. The electric power station burnt down to a mere shell. The streets which were mainly inhabited by Jews remained unscathed.

In Latvia up to now 30.000 Jews were executed in all. 500 were made harmless by pogroms in Riga.

Most of the 4.500 Jews living in Esthonia at the beginning of the Eastern Campaign fled with the retreating Red Army. About 2.00 stayed behind. In Reval alone there lived about 1.000 Jews.

The arrest of all male Jews of over 16 years of age has been nearly finished. With the exception of the doctors and the Elders of the Jews who were appointed by the Special Commandos, they were executed by the Self-Protection Units under the control of the Special Detachment 1a. Jewesses in Pernau and Reval of the age groups from 16 to 60 who are fit for work were arrested and put to peat-cutting or other labor.

At present a camp is being constructed in Harku, in which all Esthonian Jews are to be assembled, so that Esthonia will be free of Jews within a short while.

After the carrying out of the first larger executions in Lithouania and Latvia it became soon apparent that an annihilation of the Jews without leaving any traces could not be carried out, at least not at the present moment. Since a large part of the trades in

(original page 32)

Lithouania and Latvia are in Jewish hands and others carried on nearly exclusively by Jews (especially those of glaziers, plumbers, stove-builders, cobblers) many Jewish partisans are indispensable at present for repairing installations of vital importance for the reconstruction of towns destroyed and for work of military importance. Although the employers aim at replacing Jewish labor with Lithouanian or Latvian labor, it is not yet possible to displace all employed Jews especially not in the larger towns. In co-operation with the labor exchange offices, however, all Jews who are no longer fit for work are being arrested and shall be executed in small badges.

In this connection it may be mentioned that some authorities of the Civil Administration offered resistance, at times even a strong one, against the carrying out of larger executions. This resistance was answered by calling attention to the fact that it was a matter of carrying out basic orders.

Apart from organizing and carrying out measures of execution, the creation of Ghettos was begun in the larger towns at once during the first days of operations. This was especially urgent in Kowno because there were 30.000 Jews in a total population of 152.400. Therefore, at the end of the first pogrom a Jewish Committee was summoned who were informed that the German authorities so far had not seen any reason to interfere in the quarrels between Lithouanians and Jews. The sole basis for creating a normal situation would be to construct a Jewish Ghetto. Against remonstrations made by the Jewish Committee, it was declared that there was no other possibility to prevent further pogroms. On this the Jews at once declared themselves ready to do everything in their power to transfer their co-racials to the town district of Viriampol which was intended as a Jewish Ghetto and with the greatest possible speed. This own district lies in the triangle between the Mamel river and a tributary; it is connected with Kowno by one bridge only and can, therefore, easily be locked off.

In Riga the so-called "Moskau suburb" was destinated as a Ghetto. This is the worst dwelling district of Riga, already now mostly inhabited

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by Jews. The transfer of the Jews into the Ghetto-district proved rather difficult because the Latvians dwelling in that district had to be evacuated and residential space in Riga is very crowded. 24.000 of the 28.000 Jews living in Riga have been transferred into the Ghetto so far. In creating the Ghetto, the Security Police restricted themselves to mere policing duties, while the establishment and administration of the Ghetto as well as the regulation of the food supply for the inmates of the Ghetto were left to Civil Administration; the Labor Offices were left in charge of Jewish labor.

In the other towns with a larger Jewish population Ghettos shall be established likewise.

(original page 34)

Marking of the Jews by a yellow star, to be worn on the breast and the back which was ordered in the first instance by provisional orders of the Security Police, was carried out within a short time on the basis of regulations issued by the Commander of the Rear Area and later by the Civil Administration.

The number of Jews executed up to the present may be seen in the
encl. 8 schedule on encl. 8.

Original pages 35, 36 deal with:

24) Counteractions against partisans."

(Irrelevant)

The concluding sentence reads:

"Copies of the latest experience reports are attached as encl. 9."
encl. 9 (This enclosure reveals the name of the Commander of the Action-Group:)
"Dr. STAHLECKER, SS-Brigade Commander and Major-General of the Police".

(original page 37)

"5) Other jobs of the Security Police.

1) Occasionally the conditions prevailing in the lunatic asylums necessitated operations of the Security Police. Many institutions had been robbed by the retreating Russians of their whole food supply. Often the guard and nursing personnel had fled. The inmates of several institutions broke out and became a danger to the general security; therefore

in Aglona (Lithouania)	544 lunatics	
in Mariampol (")	109 "	and
in Magutowo (near Luga)	95 "	

were liquidated.

Sometimes authorities of the Armed Forces asked us to clean out in a similar way other institutions which were wanted as billets. However, as interests of the Security Police did not require any intervention, it was left to the authorities of the Armed Forces, to take the necessary action with their own forces.

2) The Action-Commandos dealt to a large extent with the search for persons who had been deported and with the exhumation of people who had been murdered by the Russians. For reasons of propaganda

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(original page 38)

the propaganda squadrons of the Armed Forces and sometimes of the foreign press were made to participate.

In Esthonia the exhumation of Esthonians murdered by the Russians was organized more extensively. In view of the extent of the work which had been done here, a central office was established in Reval, in order to organize searches for the whereabouts of removed and murdered persons, under the systematic guidance of the Security Police.

The extent of this work is shown by the fact that from Reval alone 30.000 men had been reported missing.

(original page 39, 40.)

"III Counteraction against espionage"

Here irrelevant.

(original pages 41, 42, 43, 44)

"V. Work of the Police concerning Crime Detection."

(Here irrelevant. One sentence on page 42 shall be mentioned:)

"In order to eliminate the most heavy cases of crime until preventive measures can be introduced, professional criminals are being taken into the care of the Action-detachments and executed whenever the case warrants such measures."

(original pages 45, 46)

"B. The Old-Russian Area and White-Ruthenia"

(This chapter deals with matters of crime detection and the difficulties caused by the destruction of files etc. by the Russians. Further with counteractions against partisans:

To be quoted from page 45:)

"Action-Group B liquidated so far 7.620 Jews in Borrissow."

(original pages 47-61)

"III. Report on the Situation

A. Report concerning the Situation before the Invasion by German Armed Forces."

(This chapter gives a general survey on political, racial, cultural, industrial etc. conditions before and during the occupation by Soviet Russia, of the Baltic countries.

Here irrelevant.)

(original page 61)

"B. General conditions in the inhabited areas"

(Introduction continued on pages 62, 63

They contain some criticisms against the German civil administration, which in the opinion of the reporter, do not follow a clear line. Report on general political ideas prevailing the Baltic countries. Here

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irrelevant.)

(original page 63 continued:)

"A. The Situation in Lithouania

As the population did not receive any information with regard to their future fate, the national-minded part (sc. of the population) is still thinking of a future Lithouanian State of their own. No effort can be noticed to approach the Lithouanian people to the German peoples." (The ideas of the national-minded Lithouanians are explained in some detail, which are irrelevant. This extends to page 64.

(original page 64)

(see preceding page.) One paragraph may be quoted:

"The active anti-Semitism which flared up quickly after the German occupation did not falter. Lithouanians are voluntarily and untiringly at our disposal for all measures against Jews, sometimes they even execute such measures on their own."

(The remainder of page 64 and pages 65, 66 deal with administrative and university matters. The last par. of original page 66 reads:)

"The faculties of Arts and Sciences should be closed altogether. There is some need though for the Medical faculty and some of the technical branches. More than 60% of the dentists were Jews; more than 50% of the other doctors as well. The disappearance of these brings about an extreme shortage of doctors which cannot be overcome even by bringing in doctors from the Reich."

(Original pages 67, 68, 69, 70 deal with further general questions of education, pages etc. Here irrelevant.)

(original page 71)

"B) The Situation in Latvia"

(pages 72, 73 deal with general political questions, here irrelevant. Continuing this chapter, page 74 reads):

"In Courland the ordinance of the Naval Commander in Libau, Captain Dr. KAVELMACHER of the German Navy had caused some unrest. This ordinance announced measures of reprisal against the population of Libau in case of attacks against German soldiers. It reads as follows:

'For each and every case of a known or unknown culprit firing on German soldiers, certain people of Libau shall be arrested and shot at once under Martial Law.' 'Similarly' runs the ordinance 'for each and every attempt of sabotage whether effective or not, part of the Latvian population living near the place of the act of sabotage shall be arrested and shot under Martial Law'. This ordinance was published in the Libau paper "Das Kurlaendische Wort". The Libau population is quite excited, as may be understood. The fear is abroad that further actions may be provoked by hostile people (Communist or Jewish)...."

(The remainder is irrelevant; it deals with the annulation of the ordinance.

(original pages 75 to 80 incl)

deal further with administrative, legal, economic etc. matters. Here irrelevant.)

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(original pages 90 to 104 incl)

"C. The Situation in Esthonia"

(General report generally about economic, cultural, political and racial matters, but are here irrelevant.

(original pages 104 (cont.) 105, 106)

"D. The Situation in White-Ruthenia."

Here irrelevant.

(Original pages 107 to 133 incl.)

"C. Jewish Influence on the General Conditions in the Eastern Territories

(General report of the "Jewish Question" in the Baltic countries with some statistical figures in terms generally used by the Nazis. No facts about the activities of the Security Police or other German authorities. Therefore here irrelevant.)

(original pages 134 to 143 incl.)

"IV. Nuisances and Suggestions for Changes"

(deal with administrative suggestions. Here irrelevant.)

"Table of Enclosures

Enclosures 1.a. Survey of the whole Personnel of the Action-Group A.

1.b. Map of Distribution of the Members of Action-Group A on action commandos.

2. (Headquarters) of Commanders of Action-Group.

3. Lines of Advance of Action-Group A.

4. Strength and Distribution of the Auxiliary Police.

5. Figures on Prison-Inmates.

6. Special Report on the GPU in Latvia.

7. Survey of the Supreme Authorities of the Esthonian Socialist Soviet-Republic.

8. Report on the Number of Executions.

9. Report on Experiences in Counteractions against Partisans.

10. Schedule concerning Organization and Distribution of departments of the Crime Detective Force in Latvia.

11. Report on the Work of the Crime Detective Force in Latvia.

12. Schedule of the Crime Detective Force in Esthonia.

13. The Peoples of the Baltic Countries.

14. Map showing Employees in the Baltic Countries according to Economic Branches.

15. Number of Employees of the Main Economic Groups in the Baltic Countries.

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16. Number and Distribution of Jewish Population in the Areas.

17. Share of the Jews in the Economy.

18. Share of Jews in Number of Latvian Trade Establishments.

Encl. 1 a

Total Strength of Action Group A

Total:	990	
Waffen - SS	340	34.4%
Motor Bicycle-Riders	172	17.4%
Administration	18	1.8%
Security Service (SD)	35	3.5%
Criminal Police (Kripo)	41	4.1%
State Police (Gestapo)	89	9.0%
Auxiliary Police	87	8.8%
Order Police	133	13.4%
Female Employees	13	1.3%
Interpreters	51	5.1%
Teleprinter-Operators	3	0.3%
Wireless-Operators	8	0.8%

Enclosure 1 b

Composition of the Action-detachments

Action-detachments	1 b		1 b		2		3	
Interpreters	15	13.7%	6	5.4%	18	10.8%	8	5.6%
Wireless-) Operators)	2	1.9%	1	0.9%	2	1.2%	1	0.7%
Teleprinter-) Operators)						1.8%		
Reservists	25	24%	26	23.7%	41	23.6%	32	22.9%
Motorbicycle-) Riders)	23	22.1%	34	30.9%	50	29.4%	34	24.3%
Administration	3	2.9%	2	1.8%	4	2.4%	1	0.7%
Security-) Service)	8	7.8%	3	2.7%	8	4.8%	10	7.%
Criminal) Police)	11	10.5%	6	5.4%	13	7.8%	10	7.%
State Police) Gestapo)	18	16.2%	12	11.%	26	15.6%	29	20.6%
Auxiliary) Police)			20	18.2%			15	10.5%
Female) Employees)	1	0.9%			4	2.4%	1	0.7%

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Composition of the Action-detachments (continued)

Action-detachments	1b	1 b	2		3
	105	110	170	*)	141

*) addition in original is incorrect.

Enclosure 2

For maps showing "Headquarters of the Commanders".
on 1 July 1941, 1 August 1941, 1 September 1941, 1 October 1941
"Number of Commanders (without administration, interpreters, Armed-SS and Uniformed Police." (Irrelevant)

Enclosure 3.

May showing "Lines of advance of Action-Group A." (Irrelevant)

Enclosure 4.

"Strength and Distribution of Latvian Auxiliary Police" (Irrelevant)

Enclosure 5.

Occupation of Prisons.

Page 1: Prisons in Lithouania

Action-detachment 3 at present in ascertaining the number of occupants of prisons in Lithouania.
In Kowne are under arrest:

in the central prison	520 persons, including 50 Jews
in the police prison	69 persons, including 3 Jews

Page 2: Prisons in Latvia"

Schedule headings read:
"Prisons, political prisoners Criminal prisoners"
(Irrelevant)

Page 3: Prisoners in Esthonia

(Gives number of inmates. Irrelevant)

Enclosure 6 is missing.

Enclosure 7 concerning the Supreme Authorities and services of the Esthonian Soviet-Republic is irrelevant here.

Enclosure 8 Survey of the number of executed persons.

	Area	Jews	Communists	Total
	Kowno town and surroundings (land)	31.914	80	31.994
Lithouania	Schaulen	41.382	763	42.145
	Wilna	7.015	17	7.032
		80.311	860	81.171

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Enclosure 8 Survey of the number of executed persons. (cont'd)

	Area	Jews	Communists	Total
	Riga town and surroundings (land)			6.378
	Mitau			3.576
Latvia	Libau			11.860
	Wolmar			.209
	Dueanaburg	9.256	589	9.845
		30.025	1.843	31.868
Esthonia		474	684	1.158
White-Ruthenia		7.620		7.620
Total:	Lithouania	80,311	860	81.171
	Latvia	30.025	1.845	31.868
	Esthonia	474	684	1.158
	White-Ruthenia	7.620	---	7.620
		118.430	3.387	121.817

to be added to these figures:

In Lithouania and Latvia Jews annihilated by pogroms	5.500
Jews, Communists and partisans executed in old-Russian area	2.000
Lunatics executed	748
	122.455
Communists and Jews liquidated by State Pol. and Security Service Tilsit during search actions	5.502
	135.567

Map showing "Number of persons liquidated in the Baltic countries as per 25.10.1941"

The following figures have been entered into the map:

District of Libau	in area of Courland:	11.860
District of Mitau	in area of Semgslen:	3.576
District of Riga town	in area of	6.378
" "	" " " Livland:	209
" " Fellin		1.158
" " Dueanburg	" " " Lettgslen:	9,845
	" " " Shcaulen:	42,145
" " Kowno		31.994
	" " " Wilna-land:	7.032

Additionally pogroms

in Lithouania and Latvia about	:	5.500
border area Lithouania	:	5.502

Enclosure 9: Report on Activities and Experience in Counteractions against Partisans." First Report:

17.7.1941

"Action Group A of the Security Police and the Security Service.
(Gen-) Staff

Report on activities and Experiences in Counteractions against Partisans.

When it was decided to extend the German operations to Leningrad and also to extend the activities of Action Group A to this town, I gave orders on 18 July 1941 to parts of Action Detachments 2 and 3 and to the Staff of the Group to advance to Novosselje, in order to prepare these activities and to be able to advance as early as possible into the area around Leningrad and into the city itself. The advance of the forces of Action Group A which were intended to be used for Leningrad, wad effected in agreement with and on the expreas wish of Panzer-Group 4.

The detachment which was formed for action towards Leningrad was trained for operations in Leningrad during the first days after the advance to Novosselje. However, as an advance to Leningrad is not to be expected at the time planned previously, the parts of Action detachments 2 and 3 which were concentrated in Novosselje were used for extensive operations of cleansing and pacifying in the area of Panzer-Group 4, in agreement with this Group. This is done mainly in the area limited by the connection-line between Pog-Gora-Novosselje-Osjerjewo.

(original page 2)

In their operations it was inten/ded to arrest in the first instance any remaining Communist functionaries, and other active Communists and Jews. As nearly all Jews and Communist functionaries had fled with the retreating Soviet forces, only 6 Jews and 10 Connumists were arrested and executed."

(The remainder of page 2, and pages 3, 4, and 5 deal with general descriptions of working conditions of the Group and of the partisans, and with counteractions in general. This is irrelevant.

(original page 5)

deals with operations to obtain intelligence of partisan-activities. Beginning on line 11 from the bottom it reads):

"At the start the following procedure was followed:

In villages, in the area where partisans had not been ascertained before, one behaved friendly towards the population. In view of the generally known shortage of bread one usually succeeded very quickly on finding one or several villagers who could be used as persons of confidence. They were promised to get bread provided they would give information concerning

(original page 6)

partisans or if they would inform the nearest units of the German Army or Police of any partisans appearing in the future. The network of information, thus built up yielded much information for the Action-Group, thus enabling them to surround more narrowly the quarters of the partisans.

There was especially information concerning villagers who had given good or provisional shelter to partisans. On the basis of these reports a great many villages were combed out. After a village had been surrounded, all the inhabitants were forcibly sheperded into one square. The persons suspected on account of confidential information and other villagers were interrogated, and thus it was possible in most cases to find the people who helped the partisans. These were either shot off-hand or if further interrogations promised useful information, taken to headquarters. After the interrogation they were shot.

In order to get a deterring effect, the houses of these who helped the partisans were burned down on several occasions. The population

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which had congregated was told of the reasons for the punitive measures. At the same time they were threatened that the whole village would be burned down if partisans were helped once more and if partisans appearing in the village were not reported as quickly as possible.

The tactics, to put terror against terror, succeeded marvellously. From fear of reprisals, the peasants came a distance of 20 km

(original page 7)

and more to the headquarters of the detachment of Action Group A on foot or on horseback in order to bring news about partisans, news which was correct in most of the cases. During the cleansing operations which were made on account of these reports, 48 helpers of partisans, including 6 women, were shot so far.

In this connection a single case may be mentioned, which proves the correctness of the principle "terror against terror". In the village of Jachnowa it was ascertained on the basis of a report made by the peasant Jemeljanow and after further interrogations and other searches that partisans had been fed in the house of Anna Prokoffjewa. The house was burnt down on 8 August 1941 at about 21 hours, and its inhabitant arrested. Shortly after midnight partisans set alight the house of the informer Jemeljanow. A detachment sent to Jachnowa on the following day ascertained that the peasant woman Ossipowa had told the partisans that Jemeljanow had made the report which had caused our action.

Ossipowa was shot and her house burnt down. Further two 16 year old youths from the village were shot because according to their own confession, they had rendered information and courier-services to the partisans. Obviously, it was on account of these punitive measures that the partisans left the forest camp near the village. The camp was found during this operation.

(original page 8, 9, 10)

give further reports and instances of activities here irrelevant.) On page 10 is the signature of "Dr. Stahlecker
ss Brigade Commander and Maj Gen of the Police."

(Second report)

"The Commander of the Security Police Riga 29.9.1941
and the Security Service
Action-Group A.

Report on Experiences in Counteractions against the Partisans."

Page 1 reports generally on partisan activities. Here irrelevant.

Page 2 ditto, the first part irrelevant. In continuing:

"Action detachment of Action Group A of the Security Police participated from the beginning in the fight against the nusance created by partisans. Close collaboration with the Armed Forces and the Exchange of experiences which were collected in the fight partisans, brought about a thorough knowledge of the origin, organization, strength, equipment and system used by the Red partisans as time went on."

(The remainder of page 2 reports more details of organization of anti-partisan activities. Here irrelevant)

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Page 3 "The main results of this work were the following:

"I. Origin and Organization of the Partisans."

(This part extending to the upper half of page 5 reports very extensively on the subject, showing clearly that the partisans were organized as fighting units under orders of the Russian State. Details irrelevant here).

Page 5, 6 "II. Equipment and Armament." (Here irrelevant)

Page 6, 7 "III. Duties and Manner of Fighting." (Here irrelevant)

Page 7. "IV. Counteractions against the Partisans."

(This chapter begins with generalities about counteractions, which are irrelevant here, continued on pages 8 and 9. After reporting on the difficulties of obtaining correct intelligence on partisans and Russian threats against informers, it continues on line 9 of Page 9.) "As it was vitally necessary, though, to obtain hints and information concerning abode and direction of the partisans from the population, the latter had to be forced by the use of the most severe measures, to supply useful information and reports. In the knowledge that the Russian has been accustomed from old to ruthless measures on the part of the authorities, the most severe measures were applied. He who helped the partisans to obtain food and shelter, rendered them information services or who have knowingly false information, was shot or hanged. Houses where partisans obtained food or shelter were burnt down. Where a larger number of villagers helped the partisans in such a way, the whole village was burnt down as punishment and in order to create terror." (The remainder of page 9, page 10 and the larger part of page 11 deal with the customary behavior of partisans to cater for their needs. Here irrelevant.)

Page 11 line 7 from the bottom: "Escaped Red Armists who have found their way through the German lines procure civilian clothes as quickly as possible and get in touch with partisans. It has been ascertained that these Red-Armies form the fighting back-bone of

(original page 12)

the partisan units. It does not seem, therefore, expedient to treat Red-Armists found in civilian clothing as prisoners of war without further ado and to collect them in prisoner-of-war camps. But an interrogation and survey has to be carried out as thoroughly as possible. It has further to be considered in each and every case, whether Red-Armists found in civilian clothes should be separated from regular prisoners of war, and should be brought into the assembly camps for civilian internees. It seems further suitable to enhort escaped Red-Armists by posters to give themselves up at the nearest Army Unit within a short time after the posting of such posters, say within 3 days. Should they not comply with this order they should be dealt with as partisans, that means they should be shot, without making such exception dependent of proof that they actually knew of the order.

To conclude, attention should be drawn to the necessity of interrogating captured partisans thoroughly before they are liquidated so that we increase our knowledge on organization, abode, strength, armament and plans of the partisans. Sometimes it may become necessary to take advantage of the opportunity to use third degree interrogation methods." (The remainder concerning wireless installations in use of the partisans and Page 13 with a general concluding remark are irrelevant)

"signed: Dr. Stahlecker
SS-Brigade-Commander"

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Enclosure 10.

Organization and Departmental Distribution of the Criminal Police in Latvia.

(with map)

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 11.

Report on the Activities of the Latvian Criminal Police."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 12.

Organization and Departmental Distribution of the Criminal Police in Esthonia."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 13.

Distribution of Races in the Baltic Countries."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 14.

Distribution of persons employed in the several branches of Economy in the Baltic Countries. 1935".

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 15.

Distribution of Employed into the Main Branches of Economy in the Baltic Countries 1935."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 16.

Number of the Jewish Population and their Distribution in the Areas. (1935)."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 17.

Share of the Jews in Branches of Economy."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 18.

Share of the Jews in Latvian Trade enterprises. (Value Categories) 1938."

irrelevant.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-180

12 November 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-180.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567.

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U.S.A. Exhibit 484
Filed 20 Dec 1945

PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-185
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Subject: Plan of the Division of Work of the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA)

Enclosed, the plan of the division of work of the RSHA is forwarded.
As far as plans are drawn up in the future for the inspectors of the Security Police, State police (Main) agencies, Criminal Police (Main) agencies and the Security Service (Main) Sections (SD), they are to be adapted as far as possible to the plan of the division of work of the RSHA.

Certified: PRAMM, Chancellery Employee By order: 1st Dr. NECKMANN

Berlin, 1 March 1941.

Plan of the Division of work of the RSHA.

Status of 1 January 1941.

Chief of the Security Police and of the SD	SS Major General HEYDRICH
Chief Adjutant	SS Major Major of Protective Police POMME
1st Adjutant	SS Major Regierungsrat Dr. PLOETZ
2nd Adjutant	SS Captain KLUCKHORN
Adjutant, Registry:	SS 1st Lieutenant WERTH
Adjutant for special duties	SS Major SCHEIDLER
Personal Press Specialist	SS Major RADKE

(at the same time on staff of Chief of Dept.VII)

Department (AMT) I.

Personnel.

Dept. Chief I:	SS Brig Gen, Gen. of Police STRECKENBACH (Also inspector of schools of the Security Police and the SD)

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PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-185
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

Adjutant — Regierungsoberinspektor SELBERG

Deputy Chief — Police Secretary HERR
Police Secretary MEYER

Personnel matters of dept I
Internal activity
Plan for distribution of work- filing plan - statistics.
Need and distribution of space
Business requirements
Secret Registry
Chancellery - C-Chancellery reading room
Official activities of office employes.

GROUP I A

PERSONNEL

Group Chief — SS Colonel, Oberregierungsrat BRUNNER

Deputies:

Section	Subject	Specialist	Articipants
I A I	General matters of personnel of members of the Security Police and the SD	SS Major RR MOHR	
I A 2	Personnel matters of the Secret State Police (GESTAPO)	SS Major RR TRENT	Dept. IV
I A 3	Personnel matters of Criminal Police	SS Major Reg.u.Krim. Rat SCHRAEPEL	Dept. V
I A 4	Personnel matters of the Security Service (SD)	SS Major BRAUNE	Dept. III and VI
I A 5	Party and SS personnel matters		
I A 6	Welfare	SS Lt. Col OPR. TRINKL	II C

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PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-185
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

GROUP I B

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND SCHOOLING.

Group Chief: SS Colonel SCHULZ

Deputy Chief: SS Major Dr. SENDBERGER

I B1	Ideological Education	SS Major Dr. ENGEL Deputy: SS Major ZEPP
I B 2	Successors	SS Major HOTZEL Deputy: Major THOMAS
I B 3	Forming of the curricula of schools	RR. SANDBERGER all offices concerned Deputy: Krim. Dir. ZIRPINS
I B 4	Other curricula	Reg.u.Krim. Rat RENNAU Offices concerned on each occasion

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GROUP I C

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Group Chief: SS Colonel and Oberregierungsrat von DANIELS

I C 1	General matters concerning physical training
I C 2	Physical Education and military training.

GROUP I D

PENAL AFFAIRS

Group Chief: Vacant now (Handled by SS Brig. Gen.STRECKENBACH)

Deputy: SS Major HAENSCH

I D 1	Official Penal Matters	SS Major RR. SCHULZ
I D 2	SS disciplinary matters	SS Major RR.HAENSCH

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PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-185
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

Department II

Organization, Administration and Law

Department Chief II : SS Colonel, Colonel of Police Dr. NECKMANN

Adjutant : SS Captain Regierungsassessor Dr. FINNBERG

Administration Office II

Chief : At present vacant.

Deputy Chief : SS Lt.Col. Police Inspector TEMPELHAGEN

Personnel matters, department II
Internal activity
Plan of distribution of work-filling plan-statistics
Need and distribution of space
Business requirements
Secret registry
Chancellery - G - Chancellery reading room
Official activity of office employes

MAIN OFFICE
Polizeirat POMMERENING — In charge of the business activity of the entire Main Office and of the official communications between the departments

(Also subordinated to the Chief of the Security police and the SD)

1. Central handling of all imcoming and outgoing matters, central card file, receiving and opening of mail, message centre.

2. Official activity of the entire building and official communications between the departments. Printing Office, Binding Office, Issue of official seals.

Building Commandant:
SS Colonel

1. Attitude and behaviour of all persons, employed in the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA)

2. Security measures for the official buildings of the RSHA.

a) Direction and employment of the guards
b) Military training of the guards.
c) Instruction on guard regulations.
d) Control of the official buildings and rooms of the guards of the identity cards and passes, of locks and vaults, of visitors, workmen and charwomen.
e) Maintenance of the alarm card file.

3. Maintenance of cleanliness and order.

Participation II A

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PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-185
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

4. Raising of flags.
5. ARP, fire prevention.
6. Counter intelligence measures (Abwehr) in the RSHA (in cooperation with II A 4 and IV E)
7. Game room and canteens.

Group II A

Organization and Law.

Group Chief : At present vacant

Deputy Chief: SS Major, Oberregierungsrat Dr. BILFINGER

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
II A 1	Organisation ot the Security Police and of the SD.	SS Captain Reg.Assessor Dr. SCHWEDER	All offices concerned
II A 2	Legislation	SS Major RR NEIFEIND	"
II A 3	Justiciary matters; claims for indemnification	SS Major RR. SUHR	"
II A 4	Reich defense matters	SS Major RR. RENKEN	"
II A 5	Miscellaneous (Determination of (hostility toward (people and state (Confiscation of property of those, inimical to people and (state, in Berlin (Retraction of German (citizenship	SS Major RR. RICHTER	"

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Group II B

Basic questions of the passport system and of the immigration police.

Group Chief: Ministerialrat KRAUSE

Deputies:

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-185
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

II B 1	Passports	RR. Dr. HOFFMANN RR. Dr. BAUMANN	IV VI
II B 2	Passports II	RR. WEISTZ	IV V VI
II B 3	Identification and identity cards	RR. KELRLING	IV VI
II B 4	Basic questions for immigrant police and border security	ORR.KROENING	IV V VI

Group II C a

Budget and economy of the Security Police

Group Chief: SS Colonel
Ministerialrat Dr. SIEGERT

Deputies:

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
II C 1	Budget and salaries	SS Colonel Min. Rat Dr. SIEGERT	All offices concerned
II C 2	Welfare and material expenses	SS Major RR. KREKLOW	"
II C 3	Billeting and prisoners	SS Major RR.Dr.BERGMANN	IV, V
II C 4	Economic Office	SS Major RR. MEIER	

Accounts of the Chief of the Security Police and of the SD. Auditor's office of the Chief of the Security Police and of the SD. Clothing accounts of the border police of the Secret State Police.

Group II C b

Budget and Economy of the Security Service (SD)

Group Chief: At present vacant

Deputies: SS Lt. Col BROCKE

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-185
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
II C 7	Budget and salaries of the SD	SS Captain RADTKE	Departments III, VI
II C 8	Procurment, insurance, contracts real estate, construction, motor vehicles	SS Major SCHMIDT	"
II C 9	Auditing and examination	SS Lt. Col BROCKE	"
II C 10	Finances and accounts	SS Lt. Col (?)	"

Group II D

Technical Matters.

Group Chief: SS Lt. Col. RAUFF

Deputies:

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
II D 1	Wireless, photography, films	SS Major GOTTSTEIN	II A 1
II D 2	Teletype and telephone	SS Major Pr. WALTER Assistant	II A 1
II D 3 a	Motor vehicles of the Security Police	SS Captain Captain of protective police FRADEL, Assistant	II A 1 Dept. 1
II D 3b	Motor vehicles of the SD	SS Captain GAST SS Captain HEINRICH Assistant	II A 1
II D 4	Ordnance	SS Major Pr. LUTTER T.O.I. SCHELLIN Asstistant	I C and V
II D 5	Aviation	SS Major and Major of Protective Police LEOPOLD	
II D 6	Management of the technical funds of the Security Police and of the SD.	PR. KEMPF Assistant	

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PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-185
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

Department III

GERMAN SPHERES OF LIFE

Department Chief : SS Colonel OHLENDORF

Adjutant : _____

Administrative Office III

Chief : SS Lt. Col. KLAUS

Deputy :

Matters of Personnel, Department I
Internal activity
Plan of distribution of work - filing plan - statistics
Need and distribution of space
Business requirements
Secret Registry
Chancellery - G - Chancellery reading room
Official activity of office employes.

Group III A

Questions on the Legal Order and on the Structure of the Reich

Group Chief : SS Major Dr. GENGENBACH

Deputy : SS Captain Dr. J. BEYER

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
II A 1	General questions on the work "Spheres of life"	SS Captain Dr. BEYER	All dep'ts concerned
III A 2	Legal matters	SS Captain RR. Dr. MALZ	"
III A 3	Constitution and administration including direction in all legislative matters in the following fields: State and administrative law (unless directed by II A 2); holiday law, Reich citizenship law, and citizenship matters, colonial administrative law. Also participation in all legislative matters, are handled under the direction of other sections of the RSHA	At present handled by the Group Chief.	II A 2 III A 4 III C III D 5
III A 4	General national life	At present vacant	

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Group III B

National Character (VOLKSTUM)

Group Chief : SS Lt. Col. Dr. EHLICH

Deputy Chief : SS Major, Regierungsrat Dr. MUELLER

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
	directly subordinated to the Group Chief a. Lectorate b. Special questions and inspections		
III B 1	Work on National Character (VOLKSTUM)	SS Captain RUMMITZSCH	Dep't IV and the sections of dep't III concerned
III B 2	Minorities	at present vacant	IV
III B 3	Race and national health	SS Captain SCHNEIDER	II A 2 III A 2
III B 4	Immigration and resettlement	SS Major RR Dr. MUELLER	III D IV
III B 5	Occupied territories	SS Major von LOEW ZU STEINFURTH	III A III C III D

Group III C

CULTURE

Group Chief: SS Major Dr. SPENGLER

Deputy Chief: SS Captain von KIELPINSKI

III C	Auxiliary section directly subordinated to the group chief, Special questions (including inspection)		III A 1
III C 1	Science	SS Captain Dr. TUROWSKI	III B III D
III C 2	Education and religious life	SS Captain SEIBERT	Concerned section of dep't III, IV & V.

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-185
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

III C 3	National culture and art	SS Captain Dr. ROESSNER	III A 4
III C 4	Press Literature and radio	SS Captain von KIELPINSKI	IV B 4

Group III D
Economy

Group Chief
Deputy Chief: SS Major SEIBERT

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
III D	Auxiliary Sections, directly subordinated to the Group Chief a) Lectorate including economic press and periodicals, and literature		III A 2
	b) Special questions and inspections Direction in all legislative matters of economic, commercial and labor law.		
III D 1	Food administration	at present vacant	
III D 2	Commerce, trade and transportation	SS Major SEIBERT	
III D 3	Finance, currency, banks and stock exchanges, insurances	SS Captain KROEGER	III A
III D 4	Industry and power plants	at present vacant	
III D 5	Labor and social mattern	SS Major Dr. LEETSCH	III B and C

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-185
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

Department IV

Investigation and combatting of enemies

Department Chief : SS Brig. Gen. Brig. Gen. of Police MUELLER

Adjutant : SS 2nd Lt. DUCHSTEIN

Remark: Directly subordinated to the department chief:
IV (N) Information collection office
IV (P) Communications with foreign police forces

General border inspector : Department Chief IV

SS Brig. Gen. Brig. Gen of Police MUELLER

Deputy : SS Colonel KRICHBAUM

Administrative office IV

Chief : at present vacant

Deputy : SS Captain, Polizeirat PIEPER

IV Cst a Personnel matters dep't IV

Internal activity
Plan of distribution of work - filing plan - statistics Need and distribution of space
Business requirments
Secret registry of dep't IV
Official activity of office employes

b Reporting
Announcements of incidents

c office prison (i.e. in the building)
permanent service
Identification service
Sign office (Zeichenstelle)

Group IV A

Group Chief : SS Lt. Col. Oberregierungsrat PANZINGER

Deputies :

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participant
IV A 1	Communism., Marxism, and associated organizations, wartime crimes, illegal hostile propaganda	SS Major KD. VOGT	

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-185
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

IV A 2	Defense against sabotage, combatting of sabotage political-police counter intelligence (Abwehr) commissioners, Political forgeries	SS Captain KK. KOPKOW
IV A 3	Reaction, opposition, Legitimism, Liberalism, emigrant affairs and treachery	SS Major K D. LITZENBERG
IV A 4	Protective service, report of attempted assassinations, supervisions, special missions, searching troops (Fahndungstruppe)	SS Major KD. SCHULZ RS D

Group IV B

Group Chief : SS Major HARTL

Deputy : SS Major Regierungsrat ROTH

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
IV B 1	Political Catholicism	SS Major RR ROTH	
IV B 2	Political Protestant sects	SS Major RR ROTH	
IV B 3	Other churches - Freemasonry	at present vacant	
IV B 4	Matters concerning Jews Matters concerning evacuations	SS Major EICHMANN	

Group IV C

Group Chief : SS Lt. Col Oberregierungsrat Dr. RANG

Deputy : SS Major Regierungs und Kriminalrat Dr. BERNDORFF

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
IV C 1	Evaluation, Main card file, administration of personnel files, information office; A-card file, Supervision of foreigners, Central Visa office.	PR. METZKE	II B
IV C 2	Matters of protective custody	SS Major Reg. u. Krim.Rat DR. BERNDORFF	
IV C 4	Matters of press and literature	SS Major RR Dr. JAHR	III Press specialist C.D.S.
IV C 4	Matters of party and its components, special cases	SS Major K.R. STAGE	

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 185
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

Group IV D

Group Chief : SS Lt Col. Dr. WEINMANN

Deputy : SS Major Regierungsrat Dr. JONAK

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
IV D 1	Matters of the Protectorate Czechs in the Reich	SS Major RR Dr. JONAK	III
IV D 2	Matters of the General Gouvernement Poles in the Reich	RA THIEMANN	III. II B.
IV D 3	Confidential offices, foreigners hostile to the state	SS Captain RR. SCHROEDER	II B
IV D 4	Occupied territories: France, Luxembourg, Alsace and Lorraine, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark	SS Major RR. BAETZ	III

Group IV E

Group Chief : SS Major Regierungsrat SCHELLENBERG

Deputy :

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
IV E 1	General counter-intelligence (Abwehr) matters, giving of opinion in matters of high treason and sedition and other matters in accordance to # 5 of the directive on closed matters. Protection of plants and occupation of guarding, Rights of the plant protection and of the guard occupation.	SS Captain KK. LINDOW	II A
IV E 2	General economic matters, industrial espionage defense	RA SEBASTIAN	III
IV E 3	Counter-intelligence (Abwehr) West	SS Captain KR. Dr. FISCHER	
IV E 4	Counter-intelligence (Abwehr) North	KD. Dr. SCHAMBACHER	
IV E 5	Counter-intelligence (Abwehr) East	SS Major KD KUBITZKY	
IV E 6	Counter-intelligence (Abwehr) South	SS Captain KR Dr. SCHMITZ	

Department V

Combatting of Crime

Department Chief : SS Brig. Gen. Brig. Gen. of Police NEBE

Adjutant : SS 2nd Lieutenant Kriminalkommisar ENGELMANN

Administrative Office V

Chief : SS Major, Regierungs- and Kriminalrat HASENJAEGER

Deputy :

Personnel matters, department V
Internal activity
Plan of distribution of work - filing plan - statistics
Need and distribution of space
Business requirements
Registry
Chancellery
Official activity of office employes.

Group V A

Policy, in respect to crime, and its prevention.

Group Chief : SS Major Oberregierungsrat and Kriminalrat WERNER

Deputy : Regierungs- and Kriminalrat Dr. WACHTER

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
V A 1	Legal questions, international cooperation and investigation of crime	RR. Dr. WAECHTER	II & III IV, VI, VII
V A 2	Prevention	SS Major *) RR. Dr. RIESE	
V A 3	Female Criminal Police	KD WICKING	I

*) at the same time ordered to the colonial political department of the NSDAP and active in subject II A 1.

Group V B
Employment

Group Chief : Regierungs- and Kriminalrat GALZOW

Deputy : Regierungs- and Kriminalrat LOBBES

V B 1	Capital crimes	RR LOBBES	Dept I & IV

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V B 2	Embezzlement	KD. RASSOW	
V B 3	Moral Crimes	KD. NEUCK	III/IV

Group V C

Identification service and pursuit

Group Chief : Oberregierungsrat and Kriminalrat BERGER

Deputy : Kriminaldirektor Dr. BAUM

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
V C 1	Reich identification service centre	SS Major KD. HUELLER	
V C 2	Pursuit	KD. Dr. BAUM	I

Group V D

Criminological Institute of the Security Police

Group Chief : SS Major Oberregierungs- and Kriminalrat Dr. Ing. habil. HESSE

Deputy : SS Captain, Kriminalrat Dr. Ing. SCHADE

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
VD 1	Identification of clues	SS Captain KR. Dr. SCHADE	
V D 2	Chemistry and Biology	SS 2nd Lt Dr. Ing. WIDMANN	
V D 3	Examination of documents	KR. mag. chem. WITTLICH	

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Department VI

Foreign (Ausland)

Department Chief : SS Brig Gen, Brig. Gen. of Police JOST

Adjutant : SS 1st Lieutenant NYHOOGEN

Administrative Office VI

Chief : SS 1st Lt, Polizeirat SAUER

Deputy : SS Captain HORN

Personnel matters of department VI
Internal activity
Plan of distribution of work - filing plan - statistics
Need and estribution of spece
Business requirements
Secret Registry
Chancellery - G - Chancellery - reading room.
Official activity of office employes.

Group VI A

General intelligence tasks abroad.

with seven sections

Group Chief : SS Lt Col. D. FILBERT

Deputy : SS Major Regierungsrat FINKE

The commissioner of department VI for the examination of all intelligence connections including the protection of the contact and courier routes and the employment of the intelligence facilities of the department VI at home and abroad.

Responsible: Group Chief VI A

Attached

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
		The commissioners of department VI for the examination and security of the tasks abroad, assigned to the SD (main) sections.	

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Commissioner I (West) for the SD (Main) sections: Münster, Aachen, Bielefeld, Dortmund, Cologne, Duesseldorf, Koblenz, Dassel, Frankfurt/M., Darmstadt, Neustadt Karlsruhe, Stuttgart	SS Lt Col BERNHARD
Commissioner II (North) for the SD (Main) Sections: Bremen, Braunschweig Lueneburg, Hamburg, Kiel, Schwerin, Stettin, Neustettin	SS Lt Col Dr. LEHMANN
Commissioner III (East) for the SD (Main) sections: Danzig, Koenigsberg, Allenstein, Tilsitt, Thorn, Posen, Hohensalza, Litzmannstadt, Breslau, Liegnitz, Oppeln, Kattowitz, Troppau, General Gouvernement	SS Major v. SALISCH
Commissioner IV (South) for the SD (Main) sections: Wien, Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Linz, Salzburg, Muenchen, Augsburg, Bayreuth, Nuernberg, Prag	SS Major LEPPER
Commissioner V (Central) for the SD (Main) sections: Berlin, Potsdam, Frankfurt/O., Dresden, Halle, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Dessau, Weimar, Magdeburg, Reichenberg, Karlsbad.	SS Lt Col THIEMANN

Group VI B

German and Italien sphere of influence in Europe, Africa and in the near East.

with 10 Sections

Group Chief : At present vacant

Deputy :

Group VI C
(East)

Russo-Japanese sphere of influence

with 11 sections

Group Chief : At present vacant.

Deputy :

Group VI D
(West)

Anglo-American sphere of influence

with 9 Sections

Group Chief :

Deputy :

Group VI E

(Department Chief IV has factual directive rights)
(Fachliches Weisungsrecht)

Investigation of ideological enemies abroad

with 6 Sections

Group Chief : SS Lt Col Dr. KNOCHEN

Deputy : SS Captain LOOSE

Group VI F

Technical aids of the intelligence service abroad

with 7 Sections.

Group Chief : SS Lt Col. RAUFF

Deputy : SS Lt Col. FUHRMANN

Department VII

Ideological research and evaluation.

Department Chief VII : SS colonel Professor Dr. SIX

Adjutant :
(Attached for press matters)
SS Major RADKE

Administrative Office VII

Chief : SS Captain BRAUNE

Deputy :
Personel matters of department VII
Internal activity
Plan of distribution of work - filing plan - statistics
Need and distribution of space
Business requirements
Registry
Official activity of office employes

Group VII A

Procurement of material
(Library, press, information and liaison office)

Group Chief: SS Lt Col. Oberregierungsrat MYLIUS

Deputy :

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
VII A 1	Library	SS Captain Dr. BEYER	
VII A 2	Reporting, translating service, inspection and administration of press material.	SS Captain MEHRINGER	
VII A 3	Information centre and liaison office	SS Captain BURMESTER	

Group VII B

Evaluation

Group Chief : At present vacant

Deputies :

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
VII B 1	Freemasonry and Jewry.	vacant	
VII B 2	Political churches	SS Captain MURAWSKI	
VII B 3	Marxism	SS 2nd Lt MAHNKE	
VII B 4	Other opposing groups	SS 1st Lt MUEHLER	
VII B 5	Scientific, individual investigations of internal problems	SS Captain Dr. SCHICK	
VII B 6	Scientific, individual investigations of foreign problems	at present vacant	

Group VII C

Archive, museum, and scientific special tasks.

Group Chief : at present vacant

Deputies :

Section	Subject	Specialist	Participants
VII C 1	Archive	SS Captain DITTEL	
VII C 2	Museum	vacant	
VII C 3	Scientific special tasks	SS 1st Lt.Dr.LEVIN	

H1219-0103

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 185
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

Directly subordirated to the Chief of the Security Police and of the SD.

I. SS and police jurisdiction
(SS Major, Regierungsrat Dr. HAENSCH)

II. Staff leader of the inspector for physical training
with the Reich Fuehrer SS and chief of the German police and specialist for matters of the Chief of the security police and of the SD within the sport association of the SS.

(SS Colonel VON DANIELS)

III. Special commissioner of the president of the international criminal police commission.

(SS Colonel Dr. ZINDEL)

IV. School of the Security police and of the SD

(Inspector SS Brig Gen STRECKENBACH)

1. Leader school of the security Police in Berlin-Charlottenburg
(SS Colonel SCHULTZ)

2. Security Police School, Fuerstenberg
(SS Colonel Dr. TRUMMLER)

3. Security Service (SD) school in Bernau

4. Sport school in Pretzsch
(SS Colonel VON DANIELS)
for the time being still school for border police under
SS Colonel Dr. TRUMMLER.

5. Radio school of the security police and of the SD in castle Grueneberg near Nepomuk-Protectorate
(SS Major HOFFMANN)

6. Schooting school, Zella-Mehlis
(SS Colonel VON DANIELS)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO L 185

26. November 1945

I, Willard E. SKIDMORE, Lt (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L 185.

Willard E. SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-215
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Summary of File of Dossier of Twenty Five persons arrested by Einsatzkommando der Sicherheitspolizei und des S. D. in Luxembourg for commitment to various Concentration Camps.

NAME	CHARGE	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT
	Note: Each charge begins with the following printed words in the form: "According to the finding of the State Police he endangers by his attitude the existence and security of the Peope and the State -	
WEFFLING	By working against the greater German Reich with the illegal Resistance Movement.	Natzweiler
KONEN	In that he is strongly suspected of working to the detriment of the Reich.	Dachau
KRIER	By disturbing the political set-up in Luxembourg through his activities in the LVL.	Dachau
WRIRICH	By being suspected of having helped his brother get out of military service and thus paving the way for further activity injurious to Germany.	Dachau
ORTH	By engaging in high treason as a member of the Luxembourg Volkslegion.	Dachau
NEY	By engaging in activities harmful to the great German Reich in the LVL.	Sachsenhausen
WECKERING	By engaging in high treason in an organization directed against the stability of the Great German Reich.	Dachau
WILHEIMY	" (ditto) "	Dachau
NEIERTZ	By engaging in high treason in the Luxembourg resistance organization, "LVL".	Dachau
WAGENER	By engaging in high treason as a member of the Luxembourg Volkslegion.	Dachau
HENRICY	By associating with members of illegal resistance movements and making money for them, violating legal foreign exchange rates, by harming the interests of the Reich and being expected in the future to disobey official administrative regulations and act as an enemy of the Reich.	Natzweiler
KRIER	By being responsible for advanced sabotage of labor and causing fear because of his political and criminal past. Freedom would only further his anti-social urge.	Buchenwald

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NAME	CHARGE	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT
RECKEN	By engaging in high treason in the service of the Luxembourg resistance movement "LVL".	Buchenwald
REIMER	By sabotaging military service.	Buchenwald
SIMON	By engaging in high treason in the service of the Luxemburg resistance movement "LVL".	Buchenwald
SPRANCK	By arousing decided unrest and disturbing the set-ups in Luxemburg through advanced and spiteful assertions inimical to Germany as well as aspersions and threats against persons active in the National Socialist Movement. By also sabotaging the execution of vital economic measures through disinclination to work.	Buchenwald
ENGEL	By engaging in high treason for the "LVL".	Sachsenhausen
MONTI	By being strongly suspected of aiding desertion.	Sachsenhausen
JUNKER	Because as a relative of a deserter he is expected to endanger the interests of the German Reich if allowed to go free.	Sachsenhausen
JAEGER	Because as a relative of a deserter he is expected to take advantage of every occasion to harm the German Reich.	Sachsenhausen
GODART	For engaging in activities harmful to the great German Reich in the Luxemburg Resistance Movement "LVL".	Sachsenhausen
ERPELDING	For engaging in high treason for the "LVL"	Sachsenhausen
SCHOLER	For engaging in treason in the illegal resistance organization "LVL".	Sachsenhausen
LUDWIG	For being strongly suspected of aiding desertion.	Dachau

For each person above named is a dossier in form similar to the following on the prisoner WEFFLING.

Personal information of persons involved in political or espionage matters:

1.a) Surname.....Weffling.....

b) Christian name (underline name used)Peter Wilhelm.....

2. Address (exact).....Echtermach Vulportstr 1.....

a) Alias.....

b) Cover address.....

4. Occupation.....Post official.....

5. Year and date of birth..9/3/12.....Place of birth.Grevenmacher.

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6. Schools attended.....

7. Family Status (Single, married, widowed, divorced).....

a) Nationality and address of wife....Anna nee Brimeyer (as above).....

b) " " of father..Whilhelm Weffling, Plasterer.....

.....

c) Nationality and address of mother..Flise nee Kahn (as above).....

d) " " of other relatives..Brother Willi Weffling....

.....Carpenter.....Grovenmacher, Weberstr 1.....

8. Political views and/or functions.....

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION

9. Height: estimated or measured (without footwear).....1.76 cm.....

10. Figure (strong, thickset, slim, weak).....

11. Carriage: (bent, especially straight, leaning to right or left, head to one side).....

12. Walk: (shuffling, lively, unsteady, light, gracious, quiet, limping, large or small steps, shift-legged).....upright.....

13. Shape and colour of face (e.g. round, oval, square, health, pale.....

.....fresh complexion, lean.....

14. Hair: (light, medium, dark-blond, brown, black, red, white, grey, greying) thickness and style).....

15. (colour, shape).....

16. Eyes: (blue, grey, light, dark, black, brown).....

17. Forehead (sloping, perpendicular, sloping forward, very high, very low, very wide, very narrow.....

18. Nose: bent in, straight, turning up, bent outward, bent at an angle, wavy, large, small, broad, thick.....

19. Ears: (round, oval, three-cornered, square, large, small, protruding, flat).....

20. Mouth: (large, small, thin, thick, or very thick-lipped)..Medium.....

21. Teeth: (e.g. complete, having gaps, gold teeth).....1.....

22. Languages: e.g. dialect, foreign languages, low or high pitched voice, stutter, lisp.....German, French, Luxemburg dialect.....

23. Particular marks of indentification: (tattooing, scars, marks, bow legs, crippled, limping gait).....scar 15 cm long over navel.....

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H1219-0107

24. Clothing (e.g. smart, sloppy, simple).....

25. Fingerprints:- taken;.....

x)underline where applicable.

(three photographs, two side-face, one full face)

Taken on: 15 2 1944

by

Name: Keszemack

Rank: Krim Sekr (Criminal Secretary)

Give Outline of Political History (next page)

Einsatzkommando of the Security Police and Security Service

in Luxemburg Luxemburg, 15.6.44

To: Office of the Commandant of the Concentration Camp at NATZWEILER.

Subject: Peter Weffling, born 9/3/12 in Grevenmacher.
Richard Henricy, born 16/5/12 in Tetingen.

Reference: None.

The (female) prisoners in protective custody in the court prison in the penal institution at Trier are to be taken to the Concentration Camp at Natzweiler. The police administration penal institution at Trier is charged with the carrying out of the transport. Please inform me when the delivery has been effected.

By Order

RUNGE

Secret State Police
Secret State Police Bureau

Berlin SW 11, 23/2/44
Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse 8

IV C 2-H No. W 25970

at present: Prague

ORDER FOR PROTECTIVE ARREST

Christian Name and Surname:	Peter Weffling
Date and Place of birth:	9.3.12 in Grevenmacher.
Occupation:	Postoffice employee
Marital Status:	-
Nationality:	Luxemburg
Religion:	Catholic
Race (if non Aryan):	

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Address: Echternach, Vulport 1

Will be taken into protective custody

Reasons:

According to the finding of the State Police he endangers by his attitude the existence and security of the People and the State, in that he is treasonously active in an illegal Resistance Organization directed against the existence of the Greater German Reich.

Signed: Dr. KALTENBRUNNER

Witnessed: RUNGE
Kriminalrat.
(Criminal Councillor)

Einsatzkommando of the Security Police and the Security Service in Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, 15.6.44

3358 - IV 6 b - 832/43

To
The Concentration Camp
Natzweiler

1. Subject: Prisoner Grade II

Peter Wilhelm Weffling, in security custody
born on 9.3.12 in Grevenmacher
Living at Echternacht, Vulpertstr, 1.
Occupation: Postoffice official Married.
Nationality: Luxemburger.
Jew: No. Recipient of annuity: No.
Draft office is notified.
Recruiting district command is notified.
Concentration Camp Natzweiler,

To

Einsatzkommando of the Security Police and SD in Luxemburg.

Subject: Peter Weffling, under arrest. Born 9.3.12
Reference: Your communication dated 15.6.44 No. -

The above mentioned prisoner received here:

By order

Concentration Camp Natzweiler,

To

RSHA - Ref. IV C 2 - Berlin.

Subject: Prisoner, in protective custody, Peter Weffling Born 9.3.12
Reference: Your order dated 11.5.44 Prison No. W-25970
Enclosures: 1

The above mentioned prisoner received here.....
Documents enclosed.

By order.....

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2. By decree of the RSHA - IVC 2 protective custody and at the same time transfer as a prisoner, grade II, to the Concentration Camp there is ordered against prisoner No. W 25970, General No._____(collective protective custody regulation) mentioned above. The prisoner is completely fit for imprisonment, camp, and labor. Gav administrative office of the National Socialist Welfare Organization, and the Gav Women's organization leader has - have been informed. Certified copy of order for protective custody and extract from the police proceedings referring to the prisoner particularly on the cause for the protective custody are enclosed.

By order,

RUNGE

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-215

25 November 1945.

I, L. DAVENPORT, 32496587, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. L-215.

L. DAVENPORT
32496587.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO L-217
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Secret State Police (GESTAPO)
Office of the State Police
for the Administrative District
(Regierungsbezirk)
of DUESSELDORF.

Duesseldorf, 20 Nov. 1936

= II 1 E ; 1510/36-

Subject : Camouflage of Jewish Businesses.

It has been gathered from many reports in the past, that, aside from allegedly putting their businesses under Nazi Control(Gleichschaltung), the attempts by Jewish businessmen at camouflaging the true character of their businesses by different types of machinations are increasing. Thus it has been ascertained repeatedly, that Jews dispatch their goods under the name of Aryan employees, who consent to this, instead of dispatching them under their own names. The representatives of Jewish firms in an ever increasing way, also offer their goods as though they were coming from Aryan firms. Furthermore, forwarding agents often dispatch Jewish goods to the customers under their own names in order to avoid, that the purveying firm becomes apparent to the public.

The guilt for these machinations does not always lie with the Jewish business owners and their accomplices, but with Aryan customers themselves as well. They often request, that goods be dispatched under the name of a neutral consignor, so that they may buy the goods desired without trouble.

I request , that these and similar attempts at comouflage be stopped, in co-operation with the competent economic authorities at the Trade Police, where ever they appear. No larger actions(interference with economy) should be undertaken, though in cases of doubt report should be made to this office at once.

Finally, I request to report not later than 10 Dec. 1936 with regard to the information gathered and the measures taken,if any.

Supplementary notice for the Rural Councillors (Landraete):

I enclose copies for the police authorities.

by order
/s/ HORHMANN
Certified Correct
/s/ RAUMER
Police Office a Pr.

To the:
External offices of the State Police;
The Rural Councillors (Landraete) of the District (Bezirk);
The Lordmayors (Oberbuergermeister) of Krefeld-Urdingen
Euss and Viersen.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO.L -217

I, MARTIN L LOWENTHAL, T/5, 33 37 83 74, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. L-217

MARTIN L LOWENTHAL
T/5
33 37 83 74

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H1219-0110

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOC L-219
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit USA 479
Filed 20 December 1945.

SECRET

ORGANIZATION PLAN

OF THE REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT

1 OCTOBER 1943

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H1219-0112

Chief of the Security Police and the SD	Obergruppenfuhrer General of the Police Dr. KALTENBRUNNER
1. Adjutant:	Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. PLOETZ Tel PA 8 Ext. 222 Post 12
2. Adjutant:	Hauptsturmfuhrer WERTH Tel PA 8 Ext 222 Post 12
Special Adjutant:	Sturmbannfuhrer SCHREIDLER Tel: PS 8 Ext. 953 Post 617

Assigned directly under the Chief of the Security Police and S.D.

1. Head of Investigations:	SS Hauptsturmfuhrer and Judge Dr. DILLERSBERGER Tel: WI Ext 219 Post 219
1st Assistant and Police jurisdiction	Taken care of by the Head of Investigation.
2nd Assistant - Disciplinary punishment and offenses committed while acting in official capacity	SS Sturmbannfuhrer and Legal Counsel FENTZ Tel: W 449 Post 449
II. The Attache' Groups:	SS Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. PLOETZ Tel: PZ 8 Ext. 222 Post 12
III. Office of the RSHA with the International Criminal Police Commission	SS Sturmbannfuhrer - Legal and Criminal Counsel THOMAS Tel: Klue. Ext 385 Post 12
IV Inspector of Security Police and SD Schools	SS Brigadefuhrer and Major General of Police - SCHUTE
1. Leader School of the Security Police in Berlin-Charlottesburg	SS Obersturmbannfuhrer HOTZEL (Acting Head) : Commander Tel: 30 05 21
2. Security Police School Furstenberg/Secke Commander	SS Oberfuhrer, Colonel of Police, Dr. TRIMLER Tel: Furstenberg 286

3. SD School in Bernau
Commander — SS Sturmbannfuhrer NICKOL
Tel: Bernau 351

4. Reich School of the Security Police and SD in Prague
Commander: — SS Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierrungsund Kriminalrat - R. RENNAU (Acting in Charge)
Tel: Prag F2 166

AMT I

Personnel Administration and Organization of the Security Police &SD

Division Chief I — SS Brigadefuhrer - Major General of Police - SCHULZ
Tel: Wi Ext. 292 and P A S x F 56
Post 174

Adjutant: — SS Untersturmfuhrer MAYRER
Tel: Wi Ext 755
post 174

Administration Office

Head — At present unassigned

Deputy — Obersturmfuhrer Police Inspector HERR
Tel: Wi Ext. 395
Post 395

Personnel matters of Amt I.

Internal Management
Distribution of work - filing plan
Statistics
Office arrangement and space
Supplies
Secret Registry

Chancery
Secret Chancery
Library
Supervision of employees

Section I - Organization

Head (Referent) Amt I — SS Sturmbannfuhrer Regierrungsrat WANNINGER
Tel: P 8 Ext 755
Post 174

GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS OF THE COMBINED SECURITY POLICE AND SD

a) Secret State Police (including Frontier Police)
b) Criminal Police
c) SD
d) Police Attaches'

ORGANIZATION OF THE SECURITY POLICE AND SD FOR SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT

Collaboration in all question of Police organizations.
Distribution of work of the RSHA
Filing system of the RSHA
Regulation of the use of the official files through the Secret Police and SD.
Filing system of the State Police (head) Stations, Criminal Police (head) Stations and SD (head) Stations.
Evaluation of Inspectors Reports. Editing of publications of orders, collection of decrees.

H1219-0114

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOC NO L-219
CONTD
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I San. (Director of the Medical Service of the Chief of the Security Police and S.D.)

Director of the Medical Service: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer
Dr. KIRCHERT
Tel: PA 9 Ext. 278
Post: 278

At the moment: Dresden A1, Devrient St 2, Tel 24866, Ext 89

Deputy: SS-Obersturmfuhrer
Dr. FRICK
Tel: PA 9 Ext 439
Post: 439

Medical Office: Tel: PA 8 Ext 309

Contract Physician SS-Obersturmfuhrer
Dr. FRICK

GROUP I A

Personnel

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungerat
von FELDE
Tel: PA 9 Ext 200
Post: 200

Section	Function	Head
I A 1	General personnel matters of members of Secret Police and SD	SS-O'Stubaf.ORR Dr.TRAUMANN
I A 2	Personnel matters of the Gestapo	SS-Stubef.RR. KRACK
I A 3	Personnal matters of the Criminal Police	SS-O'Stubaf RuKD SCHRAEPEL
I A 4	Personnel matters of the Security Service	SS-Stubef BRAUNE
I A 5	Personnel matters of the Party and SS	SS-O'Stubef SCHWINGE (acting)
I A 6	Welfare	SS-O'Stubef. ORR.TRINKL

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOC NO. L-219
CONTD. OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

GROUP I B

Replacements, Education, Training

GR UP HEAD: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer HOTZEL
Tel: Sch. Ext 22
Post 22.

Deputy: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungs - und kriminalrat Dr. RENNAU
Tel. Sch. Ext 22
Post 22

SECTION	FUNCTION	HEAD
I B 1	Education [illegible] ical questions, "World view" [illegible] SS ideology	
I B 2	Replacements	SS-O Stubef. OrukR. Dr. RENNAU
I B 3	Education, advanced and special training	SS-Stubaf. RuKR. Dr. ZIRPINS
I B 4	Physical education and military training	SS-O'Stuf. FOLKERTS
I B 5	Directives on careers, examinations, supervision of funds, General group matters, personnel matters and registry of Group I B.	SS-Stubaf. AR. Cindel

AMT II

Administration and Finance

Department Chief: SS-Standartenfuhrer PRIETZEL
Tel PA 8 Ext 709
Post 453

Administrative Office II

Director: SS Sturmbannfuhrer Amtarat CRAETZ
Tel: PA 8 Ext. 863
Post 560

Matters of Personnel of Amt II.
Internal management
Plan of distribution of work - Filing system - statistics.

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Needs and distribution of space
Supplies
Secret Registry
Chancery - Secret Chancery - Library
Supervision of office employees

Main Office

Director: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Amtsrat POMERENING
Tel: PA 8 Ext 215
Post 215

Deputy: SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer WEBER
Tel: PA 9 Ext 262
Post 262

a) Reception and opening of mail, distribution office, central handling of in and outgoing matters, dispatching and courier office for RSHA and RFSS.
b) Supervision of work of RSHA
c) Central card file and central files maintenance of the SD.
d) Registry.

House Commandant

Director: At present unassigned.

The work will be supervised through:
SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer HOLTMANN
Tel: WI Ext 254
Post 254

Guard and Headquarters Company - SS Hauptsturmfuhrer HOLTMANN
Security of official buildings

ARP - SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Polizeiober-inspektor - BALLNUS
Tel: PA 8 Ext. 873
Post 548

GROUP II A

Housing, Finance and Accounts

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat KREELOW
Tel: PA 8 Ext. 225
Post 15

Section	Function	Head
II A 1.	Housing of the Sipo, currency etc.	Assistant: SS-H'Stuf. ROI. MULLER SS-H'Stuf. ROI. PFEILER
II A 2.	Pay, Social Security, travel expenses, etc. of the Sipo	Hilfsreferent: AR TER ORR
II A 3.	Allowance and accounting office of the RSHA, Administration and allocation of accommodation	SS-Stubaf. RR. MEIER
II A 4	Housing, Pay and Accounts of the SD.	SS-Staf. MELDOHLER (directly under the chief of the Amt)

H1219-0117

Cashier's office of the RSHA (Sipo) — Director: Amtsrat LUDER
Tel: PA 2 Ext 208
Post 8

Accounting Office of the RSHA (Sipo) — Director: Amtsrat HEIENMILLER
Tel: PA 8 Ext. 141
Post 451

GROUP II B

Economic matters, prison matters, Judicial matters, etc.

Group Director: At present unassigned.
Work concerning Sections II B 1-3 will be supervised through:
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat Dr. BERGMANN
Tel: PA 8 Ext 284
Post 149

Section	Function	Head
II B 1.	Billeting, raw materials, confiscated property. etc.	SS-O'Stubaf. ORR Dr. BERGMANN
II B 2	Clothing, office requirements etc	Hilfsref: AR. RIEVERS
II B 3.	Prison matters	SS-O'Stubaf. ORR, Dr. BERGMANN
II B 4.	Judicial matters, etc.	SS-O' Stubaf. ORR, Dr. KAUFMANN

GROUP II C

Technical Matters.

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat HAFKE
Tel: Bu Ext. 981
Post 32

Directly under the Group Director:

Liaison Office to the Luftwaffe

SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberstleutnant of the SIPO LEOPOLD
Tel: PA 8 Ext. 608
Post 75

Section	Function	Head
II C 1.	W/T Photography and films, criminalogical apparatus	SS-Stubaf. MEHLSTAUBL
II C 2.	Telephone and teleprinter communications	SS-Stubaf. AR. WALTER
II C.3.	Motor Transport	SS-Stubaf. Maj. d. Sch. PRADEL
II C 4	Ordnance	SS-Stubaf. AR LUTTER
II C 5	Supply	At present unassigned

AMT III

Spheres of German life

Chief of Amt III: SS-Brigadefuhrer, Major General of Police - OHLENDORF.
Tel: Wi Ext 244
Post 244

Pers. Referent: SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer CALLSEN
Tel Wi Ext 244
Post244

Administrative Office III

Director: SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer SCHLAK
Tel: Wi Ext 317
Post 317

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GROUP II C

Technical Matters.

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierrungsrat HAFKE
Tel: Bu Ext. 981
Post 32

Directly under the Group Director:

Liaison Office to the Luftwaffe

SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberstleutnant of the SIPO LEOPOLD
Tel: PA S Ext. 608
Post 75

Section	Function	Head
II C 1.	W/T Photography and films, criminalogical apparatus	SS-Stubaf. MEHLSTAUFL
II C 2.	Telephone and teleprinter communications	SS-Stubaf. AR. WALTER
II C.3.	Motor Transport	SS-Stubaf. Maj. d. Sch. PRADEL
II C 4	Ordnance	SS-Stubaf. AR LUTTER
II C 5	Supply	At present unassigned

AMT III

Spheres of German life

Chief of Amt III: SS-Brigadefuhrer, Major General of Police - OHLENDORF.
Tel: Wi Ext 244
Post 244

Pers. Referent: SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer CALLSEN
Tel Wi Ext 244
Post244

Administrative Office III

Director: SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer SCHMIDT
Tel: Wi Ext 317
Post 317

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Personnel matters of Amt III
Internal Management
Distribution of work - filing system - statistics
Needs and distribution of space
Supplies
Secret Registry
Chancery - Secret Chancery - Library
Supervision of office employees

GROUP III A

Questions of Legal Order and Structure of the Reich

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer
Dr. GENGENBACH
Tel: Wi Ext. 228
Post 228

Deputy: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat -
HEIFEIND
Tel: Ext 760
Post 118

Section	Function	Head
III A 1.	General questions of work on spheres of German life.	SS-Stubaf. SEPP
III A 2.	Law	SS-Stubaf. Dr. MALZ
III A 3.	Constitution and administration including the collaboration in all matters of legislation (insofar as III A 5 is not responsible)	SS-Stubaf.REINHOLZ
III A 4.	National Life in General	SS-U'Stuf. Dr. HONGEN
III A 5.	General questions of Police Law, Laws of Police action, Laws of Polict Constitution, Special Laws of a Police nature and technical questions of legislation.	SS-O'Stubaf. ORR NEIFEIND

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GROUP III B

Nationality (Volkstum)

Group Director: SS-Standartenführer
Dr. EHLICH
Tel: PA 8 Ext 380
Post 122

Deputy: SS-Obersturmbannführer
von Loew zu STEINFURTH
Tel: Wi Ext 217
Post 217

Section	Function	Head
	Directly under the Group Director (a) Lectorate (Research Library) (b) Special questions and review of material	SS-O'Stuf. STORZ
III B 1.	Nationality questions	SS-Stubaf. Dr. STRICKNER
III B 2.	Minorities	Hilfare-ferent: SS-H'Stuf. HIRNICH
III B 3.	Race and health of the people (Volksgesundheit)	At present supervised by the Group Director
III B 4.	Citizenship and naturalization	SS-Stubaf - v. RAMYN
III B 5.	Occupied territories.	SS-O'Stubaf. v. Loew zu STEINFURTH.

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GROUP III C

KULTUR

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannführer Dr. SPENGLER
Tel: PA 8, Ext. 206
Post 6F2

H1219-0122

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannführer von KIELPINSKY
Tel: PA 8, Ext. 692
Post 475

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
III C a	Auxiliary Section directly under the Group Director: Special Questions 2(including review of material sachinspektion	Hilfsref. SS-Stubaf. Hirche	PA 8	510	150
III C 1	Science	SS-Stubaf. Dr. Turowski	PA 8	236	432
III C 2	Education and Religious Life	SS-Stubaf. Dr. Bohmer	PA 8	670	449
III C 3	Folk Culture and Art	SS-Stubaf. Dr. Rossner	PA 8	746	610
III C 4	Press, Literature, Radio, Office for Evaluation of Material	SS-Stubaf. v. Kielpinski	PA 8	692	475

GROUP III D

Economics

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannführer SEIBERT
Tel: WI, Ext. 261
Post 261

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannführer MAY
Tel: WI, Ext. 396
Post 396

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
III D a.	Auxiliary section directly under the Group Director: Reading Office /Doctorate/, Including economics, press, magazines and literature	Directly under the Group Director			

GROUP III D (contd)

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext	Post
III D b.	Colonial Economics	Unassigned			
III D S	Special questions and review of materials (machinspektion) Written collaboration in questions of economics, commercial and labor law	SS-Stubaf. MAY	Wi	386	386
III D West	Western occupied regions	SS-Stubaf. Dr.Zehlein	Wi	329	329
III Ost	Eastern occupied	SS-Stubaf. Hanisch	PA 8	798	510
III D 1	Food economy	SS-Stubaf. Togtmeyer	Wi	349	349
III D 2	Commerce, Handcraft and Transport	SS-Stubaf. Buchheim	PA 8	396	139
III D 3	Finance, Currency, Banks and Exchanges Insurance	SS-H'Stuf. v. Reden	Wi	458	458
III D 4	Industry and Power	SS-O'Stuf. Dr.Tiedt (acting)	Wi	388	388
III D 5	Labor and Social Questions	SS-O'Stubaf. Dr. Loetsch	Wi	278	278

AMT IV

Investigation and Combatting of Opponents

Chief of the Amt: SS-Gruppenfuhrer Generalleutnant of Police
MULLER

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 336, Post 736

H1219-0123

Adjutant: SS-Obersturmfuhrer BUCHSTEIN

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 336, Post 736

Note: Directly under the Chief of the Amt:

IV N - Information Collection Office

General Frontier Inspector: Chief of Amt IV
SS-Gruppenfuhrer Generalleutnant of Police MULLER

Deputy: At present unassigned.
Attended to through SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat HUPPENKOTHEN

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 317, Post 55

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE IV

Director: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Amtsrat PIEPER

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 244, Post 37

a) Personnel matters of Amt IV
Internal activity
Plan of distribution of work - filing system - statistics
Needs and distribution of space
Office requirements
Secret registry of Amt IV
Official activities of office employees

b) Reporting
Announcement of incidents
- card file -

c) House arrest (?) (Housgefangnis)
Permanent service (?)(Dauerdienst)
Identification service signal office (?) (Zeichenstelle)

GROUP IV A

Opponents, Sabotage and Protective Service

Group Director: SS-Standartenfuhrer Regierungsdirekter PANZINGER

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 719, Post 527

Section	Function		Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV A 1	Communism, Marxism and associated organizations, war crimes, illegal and enemy propaganda	SS-Stubaf. KD. Lindow	PA 8	318	54

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-219
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL (contd)

GROUP IV A (contd)

Section	Function		Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV A 2	Defense against sabotage combatting of sabotage, political falsification	SS-H'Stuf PA 8 KR. Kopkow		339	69
IV A 3	Reaction, opposition, legitimism, liberalism matters of malicious opposition, (insofar as not under IV A 1	SS Stubaf. PA 8 RuKR. Litzenberg		237	33
IV A 4	Protective service, reports of attempted assassinations, guarding, special jobs, pursuit troop	SS-Stubaf. PA 8 RuKR. Franz Schulz		120	164

GROUP IV B

Political, Churches, Sects and Jews

Group Director: At present unassigned.

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungsrat ROTH
Tel: No. Ext. 21, Post 21

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV B 1	Political Catholicism	SS-Stubaf. RR. Roth	Me	21	21
IV B 2	Political Protestantism Sects	SS-Stubaf. RR. Hahnenbruch	Me	20	
IV B 3	Other churches, Fremasonry	SS-O'Stuf. Wandesleben	Me	27	27
IV B 4	Jewish affairs, matters of evacuation, confiscation of means of suppressing enemies of the people and State dispossession of rights of German citizenship	SS-O'Stubaf Eichmann	Eu	50	50

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GROUP IV C

Individual Card Files, Administration of Individual Files, Protective Custody Press, and Party.

Group Director: At present unassigned.

Deputy: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungs-und-kriminalrat Dr. BERNDORFF

Tel: Wr, Ext. 4

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV C 1	Evaluation, Main Card Index, Administration of Individual Files, Information office, Supervision of Foreigners	SS-H'Stuf. PR. Witzel	PA 8	365	534
IV C 2	Matters of Protective Custody	SS-O'. Stubaf. ORukR. Dr. Berndorff	Wr	4	
IV C 3	Matters of the Press and Literature	At present unassigned			
IV C 4	Matters of the Party and its Formations, Special Cases	SS-Stubaf. KD Stage.	PA 8	357	9

GROUP IV D

Regions under Greater German Influence

Group Director: SS-Standartenfuhrer Regierungsdirektor Dr. RANG

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 275, Post 76

Deputy: At present unassigned

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO L-219
(contd) OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

GROUP IV D (contd)

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext	Post
IV D (ausl arb.)	Foreign Workers	Attended to through the Group Director			
IV D 1	Matters of the Protectorate Czechs in the Reich, Slovakia, Serbia, Croatia and the remaining regions of the former Jugoslavia Greece	SS-Stubaf. RR. Dr. Lettow	Ku		259251
IV D 2	Matters of the General Government, Poles in the Reich	SS-Stubaf. RR. Thomsen	Ku		259251
IV D 3	Confidential offices foreigners hostile to the State, Emigrants	SS-Stubaf. RR. Wolff	PA 8	331	58
IV D 4	Occupied Territories, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark	SS-Stubaf. RR. Dr. Honer	PA 8	162	514
IV D 5	Occupied Eastern Territories	SS-H'Stuf. RR. Thismann	PA 8	611	113

GROUP IV E

Security

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat HUPPENKOTHEN

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 317, Post 55

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV E 1	General security matters Supply of legal opinions in matters of high and State treason and other matters in accordance with section 5 of the Directive on secret matters; Security Officers.	SS-Stubaf. ORR. Renken	PA 8	328	59
IV E 2	General economic matters defense against economic espionage, Protection of works and those engaged in guarding, laws concerning those engaged in protection of works and guarding, in charge of Political-Police Security	SS-Stubaf. RR Quetting	Lu	80	
IV E 3	Abwehr (Security) West	SS-Stubaf. KD Dr. Schafer	PA 8	256	42
IV E 4	Security North	SS H'Stuf. KR. Clemens	PA 8	252	39
IV E 5	Security East	SS-H'Stuf. KR. Hausler	PA 8	235	87
IV E 6	Security south	KR Rauch	PA 8	323	78

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GROUP IV F

Passport Matters and Alien Police

Group Director: Ministerialrat KRAUSE

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 606, Post 460

Deputy: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat KRONING

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 614, Post 198

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV F 1	Frontier Police	SS-Stubaf. RuKrR Opitz	PA 8	387	153
IV F 2	Passport Matters	SS-Stubaf. RR. Dr. Baumann	PA 8	231	21
IV F 3	Identification and Identity Cards	SS-Stubaf. RR Kelbling	PA 8	541	425
IV F 4	Alien Police and basic questions concerning frontiers	SS-O'Stubaf. ORR. Kroning	PA 8	614	198
IV F 5	Central Visa Office	SS-H'Stuf. PR Jarosch	PR(?)	31	31

AMT V

COMBATTING OF CRIME

Chief of the AMT: SS-Gruppenfuhrer Generalleutnant of the Police NEBE

Tel: WM. Ext. 241, Post 241

Adjutant: SS-Obersturmfuhrer Kriminalkommissar ENGELMANN

Tel: WM Ext. 222. Post 222

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, V.

Director: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Amtsrat KANT

Tel: WM, Ext. 223

Deputy: Matters of Personnel, Amt V
Internal Activity
Plan of distribution of work - Filing plan - Statistics
Needs and distribution of space
Business requirements
Registry
Chancery
Official activity of office employees

GROUP V A

Criminal Police Work and Prevention

Group Director: SS-Standartenfuhrer Oberst der Polizei WERNER

Tel: WM, Ext. 236, Post 236

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungsrat Dr. MENKE

Tel: WM, Ext., 227, Post 227

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV A 1	Legal question, international cooperation and criminal investigation	SS-Stubaf. RR Dr. Menke	WM	227	227
V A 2	Prevention	SS-Stubaf. RuKr.Rat Hasenjaeger		560523/24	

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(contd).

GROUP V A (contd)

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
V A 3	Female Criminal [illegible] Police	RuKr. Ratin Wicking		560523/24	
V A 4	Questions and Police Reporting and Registration				

GROUP V B

Executive Action (Einsatz)

Group Director: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungs-und-Kriminalrat LOBBEL

Tel: WM Ext. 311, Post 311

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungs-und Kriminalrat CLASS

Tel: WM, Ext. 312

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
V B 1	Capital Crimes	SS-Stubaf. RuKr. Rat Class	WM	312	
V B 2	Deception	SS-H'Stuf. KR. Schulz	AM	313	313
V B 3	Sex Crimes	KD. Nauck	WM	334	334

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GROUP V C

Search of Criminals, Police Dogs, Dissemination of Information

Group Director: Regierungs und Kriminalrat Dr. Schulze

Tel: WM Ext. 351

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Kriminalrat AMEND

Tel: WM Ext. 234, Post 234

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
V C 1.	Central Searching Office	SS-Stubaf. Kr. Amend	WM	234	234
V C 2	Methods of Searching	Kr. Blees	WM	250 Thurs. Sat.	Furstenberg 286 Mon-Wed
V C 3	Police dog service, Dissemination of Information, Kripo Individual f. 6s	Kr. Blees	WM	250 Thurs Sat.	Furstenberg 286 Mon-Wed.

GROUP V D

Criminological Institute of SIPO

Group Director: SS Standartenfuhrer Regierungs-und-Kriminaldirektor Dr. Ing. habil HEESS

Tel. Schwerin 40 06

Deputy: SS. Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungs-und Kriminalrat Dr. Ing. SCHADE

Tel: WM Ext. 275
Post 275

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
V D 1	a) Identification of clues b) Identification of persons	SS-Stubaf. RuKR.Dr. Schade SS-H'Stuf. KR Drescher			Schwerin 40 06

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.219L contd.

GROUP V D (contd)

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central.	Ext.	Post
V D 2	Chemical and Riol-obical Investigat-ions.	SS. H'Stuf. Dr. Ing. Widmann	WM	276	276
V D 3	Investigation of Documents	RuKR Dr. Witt-lich		Schwerin 40 06	
V D 4	Technical Lab-oratories	KR.a.D. Richter	WM	253	

Criminal Biology Institute

of the SIPO

Director: Obefartz Direktor Dr. RITTER.

Tel. WM Ext. 392
Post 392

Deputy; SS-Obersturmfuhrer Dr. KIRCHERT

Tel. PA 9, Ext. 278
Post 278

Central Institute of the SIPO

for Criminal Medicine

(In process of organization)

AMT VI

Foreign Intelligence Service

Amt Chief: SS. Oberfuhrer Oberregiesungarat SCHELLENBERG.

Tel: Bo Ext. 251
Post 251

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Administrative Office VI

Director: SS Haupsturmfuhrer Polizeioberinspektor METZ

Tel: Be Ext: 227
Post 227

Internal Activity
Distribution of Work-Filing Plan-Statistics.
Needs and Distribution of Space.
Business requirements.
Secret Registry.
Chancery-Secret Chancery, Library.
Official Activity of Office Employees.

GROUP VI A

Organization of the Foreign Intelligence

Serving with 5 Divisions.

Group Director: 33 Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungsrat Herbert MULLER

Tel: BE Ext. 230
Post 230

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GROUP VI B

Western Europe

with 4 sections.

Group Director: SS. Obersturmfuhrer STEIMLE

Tel: Be Ext. 300
Post 300

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GROUP VI C

Russia - Japanese Sphere

of Influence

with 13 sections

Group Director: SS Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungarat Dr. GRAFE

Tel. Be Ext. 271
Post 271

with the Special Division VI C A

Head: SS Sturmbannfuhrer KUDNEK

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO L-219(contd)

GROUP VI D

Anglo - American Sphere of Influence

with 3 sections.

Group Director: SS. Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungsrat Dr. RAEFGEN

Tel: Be Ext. 310
Post 310

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GROUP VI F

Central Europe
(with 6 Sections)

Group Director: SS Sturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat Dr. HAMMER

Tel: Be Ext. 283
Post 283

GROUP VI F

Technical Auxiliary Means for the Foreign Intelligence Service Abroad
(with 6 sections)

Group Director: SS Sturmbannfuhrer DORNER

Tel: Be Ext. 329
Post 205

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GROUP VI C

Investigation Service for Economic Methods

Group Director: SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Dr. KRALLERT (acting)

Tel: 25 96 91

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GROUP VI S
(with 3 sections)

Group Director: SS Sturmbannfuhrer SKORZENY

Tel: Be int. 396
Post 396

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SECTION VI W.
(Independent Section)

Economic Activities in the
Foreign Intelligence Service

Head: SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Regierungarat ZEIDLER

Tel: Bo Ext. 290
Post 290

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SECTION VI KULT
(Independent Section)

Cultural Activities in the
Foreign Intelligence Service

Head: SS Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungarat MOLLER

Tel: Bo Ext. 270
Post 270

AMT VII.

Ideological-Investigation and Evaluation

Amt Chief VII: SS Obersturmbannfuhrer Dr. DITTEL
(acting)
Tel: Bi Ext. 6
Post 6

Administrative Office VII

Director: SS Untersturmfuhrer BRUDERLE

Tel. Bi. Ext. 5
Post 5

Personal matters of Amt VII
Internal Activities
Plan of Distribution of Work-Filing Plan-Statistics
Needs and Distribution of Space
Business Requirements
Registry
Official Activities of Office Employees
Book Press and Bookbindery. "Labor" (?)

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Special Section for Questions of Scientific
Organization and Publications

Head: SS Hauptsturmfuhrer STEIN

Tel. Ki Ext. 06
Post 06

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT
No. L-219 (contd)

GROUP VII A

Procurement of Material
(Library, Press and Information Office)

Group Director: At present unfilled

Deputy: SS Sturmbannfuhrer BURMESTER

Tel. Ei Ext. 001
Post 001

Section	Function	Head	Telephone		
			Central	Ext.	Post
VII A 1	Library	SS-Stubaf. BURMESTER	Ei	001	001
VII A 2	Delivery of reports translation service Examination and Utilization of Press Material (Press Archives)	Auxiliary Head: SS-H'Stuf. FOCKE	Ei	08	08
VII A 3	Information Office	SS-Stubaf. BRAUNE	Ei	06	06

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. L-219 (contd)

GROUP VII B

Evaluation

Group Director: At present unfilled

Deputy: SS Sturmbannfuhrer EHLERS

Tel. E. Ext. 04
Post 04

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
VII B1	Freemasonry	SS Stubaf. EHLERS			
VII B2	Judaism	SS H'Stuf. BALLENSIEFEN			
VII B3	Political Churches	At present unfilled	Reached through office at Schliersee IR.Ologan; Tel. T322		
VII B4	Marxism	SS H'Stuf Dr. M.HAKE			
VII B5	Liberalism	SS Stubaf Dr. Havil SCHICK			
VII B6	Other opposing groups (Emigration-Separatism-Pacifism-Reaction, etc.)	SS Stubaf MULLER			

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. L-219 (contd)

GROUP VII C

Archives, Museums, and Special Scientific Missions

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Dr. DITTEL

Tel. Ei Ext. 06
Post 06

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer RICHTER

Tel. Ei Ext.
Post 26 03 31

Section	Function	Head	Telephone		
			Central	Ext.	Post
VII C 1	Archives	At present attended to by Group Dir.			
VII C 2	Museums and Exhibitions	SS Stubaf. RICHTER	Ei	03	03
VII C 3	Special Scientific Missions	SS Stubaf. Dr. LEVIN			

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-219

17 November 1945

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-219.

GERARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lt., Inf.
O-1332102

Referred to
23 Dec 45

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOC. L-297
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Ministerialblatt d. Reichs u. Preuss.
Minist. d. Innern
1936
p. 1343

COMMISSIONING OF THE SECRET STATE POLICE BUREAU WITH THE SUPERVISION OF THE DUTIES OF THE POLITICAL POLICE COMMANDER OF THE PROVINCES.

Circular of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior for 20.9.1936 - Police Security Administration (S-V) 1.271/36[1] (already given)

I commission the Secret State Police Bureau with the supervision of the duties of the Political Police-Commander of the Provinces.

To the Secret State Police Bureau, Berlin, all State Police head-offices and offices in the Reich. - Notification to the Prussian Minister-President, the Provincial governments outside Prussia, the central office of the Uniformed Police, the Criminal Police office for the Province of Prussia in Berlin, the Prussian Ober- and Regierungs-Prasident.

Ministerial-Blatt, p.1343

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1 See footnote(asterisk) to the Circular of 20.9.1936 - Police S-V 1.272/36 (Ministerial-Blatt, p.1339).

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-297

I, LIDWIG HARTMAN, T/4, ASN 37446052, hereby certify that I a m thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-297.

LUDWIG HARTMAN
T/4, ASN 37446052

L 297

H1219-0140

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-301
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DAS ARCHIV, BERLIN: APRIL, 1934, p. 31

NEW RULING ON PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

The Reich Minister of the Interior made known to the Provincial government by a decree of 12 April specific provisions on the proclamation and execution of protective custody throughout the Reich. The new decree is founded on the consideration that the stabilising of the national situation makes it feasible to place restricting provisions on protective custody for the entire Reich; it makes broad use of the corresponding regulations issued, shortly before, in Prussia.

Like the Prussian model, the Reich decree limits competencies for the proclamation of protective custody, and also its length, which must not exceed eight days, unless the order for protective custody is issued by the supreme Provincial authority or is expressly confirmed by it. The order for protective custody, to be issued in writing, must contain the grounds for the protective custody, nd be forthwith tendered to the person in retention. On these grounds the person must be heard. Protective custody is now permissible only for the special protection of the person in custody himself, or if the latter by his conduct, in particular by subversive activity, immediately endangers public security and order.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-301

4 December 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. L-301.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567

L 301

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H1219-0142

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-316
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

REICH SECURITY H.Q. BERLIN, 5th November, 1942

II A 2 No. 567/42-176

(various stamps and notations)

EXPRESS LETTER. SECRET.

To: (a) the Higher SS and Head of Police,
(b) Commanders and Inspectors of the Security Police and Security Service (SD),
(c) the Directors of the State Police (Control) Stations,
(d) Officers commanding the Security Police and Security Service (SD),
(e) Directors of the Criminal Investigation Police (Control) Stations,
(f) Directors of the Security Service (Control) Sections.

For information
to the Offices I, III, IV and V - five copies each -

Re: JURISDICTION OVER POLES AND EASTERN NATIONALS.

I. The Reichsführer SS. has come to an arrangement with the Reich Minister of Justice THIERACK whereby the Justice waives the execution of the usual penal procedure against Poles and Eastern nationals. Those persons of alien race are in future to be handed over to the police. Jews and gypsies are to be treated in the same way. This agreement has been approved by the Fuehrer.

A settlement is now being worked out for carrying out this agreement by the Reich Security H.Q. on the one hand and the Reich Ministry of Justice on the other, which settlement is as far as possible to enter into force by 1 January 1943.

II. This agreement is based on following considerations:

Poles and Eastern Nationals are alien and racially inferior people living in the German Reich Territory. As a result, considerable risks arise of crises endangering German civil order which are bound to lead to nationals of an alien race being subjected to a penal jurisdiction other than that for the German people.

This need has hitherto not been fully realized. Only for Poles has a special regulation been made in the penal sense by the order concerning the administration of jurisdiction against Poles and Jews in the annexed Eastern territories of 4. Dec. 1941 (R.G.Bl. - German Official Journal, I. p. 759). But this special regulation does not completely solve the problem either, which arise through Germans living together with people of an alien race. It merely creates more stringent penal regulations and a penal procedure more simplified in part, for Poles. It, however, evades the main issue, viz.: that persons of an alien race, for reasons of public interest, are to be treated in an entirely different way from German people, as, at bottom, despite all increased rigours, it applies the characteristic features of the administration of German penal law to Poles.

In adjudicating a punishable offence committed by a Pole, the same views, therefore, still obtain in principle

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-316
CONT'D

as hold good in adjudicating a German, i.e., the judge takes the person of the offender as his starting-point and tries by a thorough valuation of the offender's personal motives to find an expiation for the deed in accordance with the interests of the people's community.

Such considerations which may be right for adjudicating a punishable offence committed by a german are, however, wrong for adjudicating a punishable offence committed by a person of alien race. In the case of punishable offences committed by a person of alien race the personal motives actuating the offender must be completely eliminated. The only standard may be that German civil order is endangered by his action, and that consequently preventive measures must be taken to prevent the recurrence of such risks. In other words, the action of a person of alien race is not to be viewed from the angle of judicial expiation, but from the angle of the police guard against danger.

As a result of this, the administration of penal law for persons of alien race must be transferred from the hands of the administrators of justice into the hands of the police.

III. Above expositions are for personal information. In case of need, however, there need be no hesitation in informing the Gauleiter in suitable form.

By order:
(signed) STRECKENBACH

Rubber Stamp:
The Reichsfuehrer SS.
and Chief of the German Police
at the Reich Home Office.
(eagle and swastika)

Certified
KAUSCH
Office Clerk.

Ro.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L-316

12 November 1945

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc., 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L-316.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc.
33925738

Exhibit U.S.A. 495
Filed Jan. 2. 1946

H1219-0144

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-358
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

This document is a voluminous register which was used by the Secret State Police (Gestapo) in Tomaszow - max Poland, to keep track of the proceedings by the Gestapo against persons seized during the period of 1 June 1943 to 20 December 1944.

In the register are entries for approximately 3,500 persons. Each entry includes personal data, the reasons for the arrest and the manner in which the case was handled.

Approximately 2,200 are revealed to have been arrested for alleged membership in resistance movements, Freischaerler (partisan) Units and the like. Approximately 325 of these are entered as having been shot, only 35 of whom after trial. About 950 were sent to concentration camps, almost half to Auschwitz. About 155 were sent to the Reich for forced labor.

The same treatment was accorded persons who were arrested on other grounds, for instance: Communists, Jews, hostages, persons seized in reprisal. A large number are entered as having been seized during raids, no further grounds being stated. Some are set forth as having been seized and sent to Auxchwitz because of assistance to Jews, because of more or less serious crimes, or because they were antisocial or lazy.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L358

27 November 1945.

I, GOETZ MAYER, Tec 5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-358.

L 358

GOETZ MAYER,
Tec 5, 33812169.

Exhibit USA 478
Filed 28 Dec 45.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-361
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

AMALGAMATION OF THE "ZENTRAL AMTER" OF SIPO/SD into the RSHA

September 1939

Der Reichfuhrer SS und
Chef der Deutschen Polizei
S-V 1 Nr. 719/39-151

Berlin, September 27, 1939.

I. 1. Subject: The Amalgamation of the "Zentral Amter" of the Sicherheitspolizei and of the SD.

1. The following sections: Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei (1)
Sicherheitshauptamt der RFSS (2)
Geheimes Staatpolizeiamt (3)
Reichskriminalpolizeiamt (4)

will be jointed to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt in accordance with the following directives. This amalgamation carries with it no change in the position of the Amter in the Party, nor in their local administration.

2. For internal matters, the following organization and designation will become effective from 1.10.1939:

a) The "Amt Verwaltung und Recht des Hauptamtes Sicherheitspolizei, (5), Amt I (I-1, I-2, and I-4) of the Sicherheitshauptamt, (6), Abteilung I of the "Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt, (3) as well as Abteilung IV of the "Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt" (3) (insofar as a plan for distribution of work will not determine the competence of another Amt), will make up Amt I of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt, (7), the Chief of which is SS-Brigadefuhrer Ministerialdirigent Dr. BEST.

b) The "Zentral Abteilung", (8), II-1 of the present Amt II and I-3 of the Sicherheitshauptamt of the Reichsfuhrer SS" make up, according to the changed form and competence, regulated by the Plan for Distribution of Work, Amt II of the "Reichssicherheitshauptamt", of which the Chief is SS Standartenfuhrer Professor Dr. SIX.

L 361

1. Head office of the Security Police.
2. Head security office of the Reichfuhrer of the SS.
3. Secret State Police Office.
4. Reich Criminal Police Office.
5. Amt for administration and Law of the Security Police.
6. Security Head Office.
7. Reich Security Head Office.
8. Central Section.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-361
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

c) The "Zentralabteilung" II-2 of the present Amt II of the Sicherheitshauptamt of the Reichsfuhrer SS make up, according to the changed form and competence regulated by the Plan for Distribution of Work, Amt III o the "Reichssicherheitshauptamt", whose chief is SS Standartenfuhrer OHLENDORF.

d) The Political Police Amt of the "Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei" and Abteilung II and III of the "Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt" make up Amt IV of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt" whose chief is SS-Oberfuhrer Reichskriminaldirektor MULLER.

e) The Crimihal Police Amt of the "Hauptamt Sicherheitspolizei" and the "REichskriminalpolizeiamt" make up Amt V of the Reichssicherheitshauptam of which SS Oberfuhrer Reichskriminaldirektor NEBE is Chief.

f) Amt III of the "Sicherheitshauptamt of the Reichsfuhrer SS" make up, according to the changed form and competence regulated by the Plan for Distribution of Work, Amt VI of the "Reichssicherheitshauptamt" whose chief is SS Brigadefuhrer JOST.

3. The competence of the Amter of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and their division into groups(Gruppen) and sections (referate) will be determined by the Plan for Distribution of Work (Geschaftsverteilungplan).

4. The distribution of "Planstellen", payment of wages, management of buildings and supplies (Haushattsbearbeitung) and the administration of the "Amter" mentioned in Paragraph 1 will not fall under this order.

5. The Chief of the Security Police and SD will issue the necessary directives (plan of distribution of work, etc).

Approved:
Pol. Insp.

(signed) H. HIMMLER

H1219-0146

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-361
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei
and the SD.
SV 1 Nr. 720/39-151

Berlin, September 27, 1939

I 1. Subject: The amalgamation of the "Zentralen Amter" of the Sicherheitspolizei and of the SD.

In keeping with section 5 of the order of the Reichsfuhrer SS and Chef der Deutschen Polizei dated 27/9/39 concerning the amalgamation of the "Zentralen Amter" of the Sicherheitspolizei and of the SD, I decree that:

1. In the transactionsof the Amter of the Reichsicherheitshauptamt among themselves and with the Staatspolizei(leit)stellen, (1) the Kriminalpolizei(leit)stellen, (2) and the SD-(leit)abschnitte,(3) as well as in the internal relations of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, the designation and the heading "REICHSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT" will be exclusively employed. The Amt Chiefs will sign: "I.V.".(4)

2. In transactionswith outside persons and offices:

(a) All Amter willemploy the designation and heading: "The Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei and the SD". provided however, it is not necessary according to particular instructions to employ the designation and heading: "The Reichsfuhrer SS or Chief of the German Police," or "The Reich Minister of the Interior". The Amt Chiefs will sign "I.V." or rather "I.A.(5)

(b) The Amter IV and V will employ the designation and heading: "Geheime Staatspolizeiamt" or"REICHSKRIMINALPOLIZEIAMT" according to particular and exceptional instructions. The Amt Chiefs will sign "I.V.".

3. The Amter, Gruppen and Referate, insofar as reciprocal participation is not prohibited by a special ruling, are required to collaborat in all cases in which, after a careful examination by the Amt in charge o the affair, another Amt might be interested in view of some aspect or other of its tasks. Each case on which several Amter might have differen interpretations, is to be submitted to me for decision, even if I have reserved to myself the conclusion. (?) (1)

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1. State Police (Head) Offices.
2. Criminal Police (Head) Offices.
3. SD (Head) Sections.
4. I.V. = in Vertetung = "acting for", "per"
5. I.A. = in Auftrag = "by order of".

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4. Under the designation and heading:

a) Der Reich Minister of the Interior
b) The Reichfuhrer SS and Chief of the German Police.
c) The Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei and the SD
d) Reichssicherheitshauptamt,

it will be necessary henceforth to place the designation of the Amt ahead of the filing symbols hitherto used according to paragraph 2 of the directive of the Reichsfuhrer SS and Chief of the German Police dated 27.9.1939. (I/,II/,etc) - for a) and 6) after the signs Pol. S, That isS(for example Pol. S I V 1--). Further directions for the use of filing symbols will follow the publication of the new plan for distribution of work,

(signed) HEYDRICH

Approved:
Pol. Insp.

1. "Ist Mir zur Entscheidung vorzulegen, auch Wennich Mir die Schlusszeichnung Vorbehalten habe".

H1219-0149

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-361
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei
und des Sicherheitshauptamtes.

Berlin, September 23, 1939

I. 1.

SD-Order No. 50/39
Distribution V.

Subject: Organization of the SD and the Sicherheitspolizei (without the protectorate, Bohmen and Mahren)

I. Organization.

a) In place of the designation "SD-Unterabschnitt" the designation "SD-Abschnitt" will be used.

The districts of the SD-Abschnitt correspond to the districts of the Staatspolizeistellen. (i.e. to the districts of the Staatspolizeistellen BERLIN, STUTTGART and KARLSRUHE). Exceptions will be decided specially by the Sicherheitshauptamt.

The SD-Abschnitte will set up according to need and with the consent of the Sicherheitshauptamt, Aussenstellen which will be under the orders of the SD-Abschnitte.

The offices of the SD-Abschnitte will be in the same place as the Staatspolizeistelle in charge of the district; They will be named according to the place, i.e. SD-Abschnitt Allenstein. Exceptions will be decided specially by the Sicherheitshauptamt.

b) The SD-Abschnitte located where there are Staatspolizeileitstellen will be called "SD-Leitabschnitte."

The SD-Abschnitte located with the Staatspolizeileitstellen Berlin, Stuttgart and Karlsruhe are also to be called "SD-Leitabschnitte".

c) The SD-Fuhrers of the SS-Oberabschnitte are to be called "Inspectors of the Sicherheitspolizei and of their SD". Their jurisdiction coincides with that of the Higher SS and Polizeifuhrer (Wehrkriese). Exceptions will be decided by the Sicherheitshauptamt.

d) The new integration of the Sicherheitshauptamt will be decreed by special order.

II TASKS

a) SD-Abschnitte

All the SD tasks hitherto under the supervision of the SD-Oberabschnitten and the SD-Unterabschnitten will be taken over by the SD-(Leit)stellen, insofar as they have not been taken over, through special decrees, by the Sicherheitshauptamt.

The SD-(Leit)abschnitte will report directly to the Sicherheitshauptamt, and will receive instructions from it directly.

Matters important to their own sphere will be handled independently by the SD-Abschnitte; matters of general importance, matters of importance to the Reich are to be reported to the Sicherheitshauptamt.

For reports sent to the "Inspectors of the Sicherheitspolizei and the SD" the instructions under II c 3 and 4 are valid.

For the transmission of tasks among the Stapo-Kripo and the SD further directives will follow.

H1219-0150

b) SD-Leitabschnitte.

The SD-Leitabschnitte will perform for their SD-Abschnitt districts the functions of an AS-Abschnitt.

The powers of direction of the remaining SD-Abschnitte for their Leitabschnitt districts will be exercised according to the directions to be given later for SD-Leitabschnitte.

c) Inspectors of the Sicherheitspolizei and SD.

1. Their tasks, set forth in paragraphs 2-6 below, will be fulfilled, until a new set of instructions is issued, according to the circular of the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior dated 20/9 1936, Pol. S-V 1 Nr. 7/36 (RMBliv. S1343) - supplementary instructions, and to the special instructions for the Inspectors of the Sicherheitspolizei in Vienna and Reichenberg, as well as to the Circular dated 27.6.1938-S-V 8 Nv 93/38 g- concerning "Mob-Aufgaben"(?)

2) For the fulfillment of these tasks the Inspectors are to undertake continual and exaustive inspections of Dienstellen of the Sicherheitspolizei and SD, Staatspolizei(leit)stellen, Kripo, SD-(Leit)abschnitte, under their jurisdiction. This inspection activity is to take up at least half of their time. The results of these inspections are to be reported at once to my personal address.

3. The inspectors are to be informed of all important and fundamental decisio of the Sicherheitshauptamt and all important and fundamental matters of the Staatspolizei(leit)stellen, Kriminalpolizei(leit)stellen, and the SD-(Leit)abschnitte through the transmission of copies of reports. They are above all to be kept au courant of all events important for the fulfillment of the tasks assigned to them in their instructions. Within the frame of these tasks, the Inspectors are empowered to demand reports from the above-named offices and to give general instructions.

4. All conflicts or difficulties with offices of the State, Party, or Armed Forces are to be reported from time to time by the Offices of the Sicherheitspolizei and the SD to the Inspector and the Sicherheitschauptamt, whether they are settled locally or not.

5. The inspectors are not jurisdictional intermediaries between the Staatspolizei(leit)stellen, Kriminalpolizei(leit)stellen, or SD-(Leit)abschnitten, on the one hand, and the Sicherheitshauptamt, the Geheime Staatspolizeiamt and the Reichskriminalpolizei and the other hand. They are both internally and externally the personal representatives of the Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei and the SD in their district, and therefore the personal leaders, directors, and counsellors of the members of the Sicherheitspolizei and the SD placed under them.

6. The deputizing for the inspectors in case of absence will be regulated in each case upon demand.

III Assignment of Posts

a) The present assignments on the staff of the inspectors of the Sicherheitspolizei and of the SD, and in the SD-Abschnitte and Aussenstelle with an indication of posts to be filled in the hitherto existing Referate, Abteilungen and Hauptabteilungen are to be reported by 5.10.1939; in view of the Order to Personnel of 23.9.39 the 30.9. is to be taken as the appointed date for this report

b) In accordance with the order C.d.S. 7350/39/SD I 11, 5.7.1939, proposal for the future assignments to the Staffs of the Inspectors of the Sicherheitspolizei and the SD, the SD-Abschnitte and Aussenstellen, according to the hitherto-existing organiz tional scheme of the Referate, Abteilungen andHauptabteilungen, is to be submitted to the SD-Hauptamt by 15.10.1939.

H1219-0151

c) Positions to be filled by collaborators who are at present in the Wehrmacht in Einsatzkommandos, etc, are to be specified, with a reference to their absence, in the staff of the Inspector. Collaborators returning from the Einsatzkommandos, the Wehrmacht, etc, are to report immediately to the SD-(Leit)abschnitten or Aussenstellen for assignment. The slots occupied by the people concerned are to be turned over to the corresponding SD-Leitabschnitte for filling.

(signed) HEYDRICH

Approved by:
Signed RAUFF
SS Sturmbannfuhrer.

Attested:
Pol. Insp.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

London, England
22 August, 1945

I, David Garwood, hereby certify that I have a thorough knowledge of the English and German languages, and that the attached document is a true and correct translation, made by me, into the English from the German language, of a document consisting of 7 mimeographed pages, entitled Amalgamation of the "Zentral Amter" of Sipo/SD into the RSHA, dated 27 September 1939.

David Garwood

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 071-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHEIF OF COUNSEL

---

23 April 1941
4609/R/Na

To
Reich Director (Reichsleiter) Bormann
at present at Fuehrer's Headquarters

Dear party member Bormann !

I cannot agree with your letter of the 19th inst.,since some misunderstandings occurred therein.

1 - The clause concerning confiscations to be undertaken in Reich territory is doubtless a regulation which has not yet been introduced, and directly because of this I have asked you to propose such a regulation to the Fuehrer.The proposal originated in a decree of the Fuehrer relative to the work of the higher institutes of learning whereby the question of research institutes and library were given priority and the official bureaus of the Party and the state were instructed to support me in this work.Now it is clear that the philisophical opponents of the regime (this is especially true in the case of the recently confiscated religious archives) are concealing a quantity of the things which are of priceless,perhaps of irreplaceable, value for the later research of the higher institutes of learning. Because an actual necessity seems to be present, I wish to make the already cited proposal.It is understood that the confiscations are not executed by the regional authorities (Gauleitungen) but that this is conducted by the Security Service (SD) as well as by the police.Scientific work can only be done of course after the confiscation by the police, but here- and this is decesive - all must decide what is necessary for police compilations (actual correspondence with philosophical opponents and other material) and what does not fall under the competency of the police, but under the research work done by seminary, that is the Reich direction (Reichsleiter) of the Nazi Party.The taking of an office by Gruppenfuehrer (US Army equivalent Major General) HEYDRICH is only to be considered as much, not as a binding engagement.I therefore have decided on this proposal besause it has been communicated to me in writing by a Gauleiter,that the chief office of the Reich Security (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) of the SS has claimed the following from the library of a monastery: The Catholic Handbook,Albertus Magnus; Edition of the Church Fathers; History of the Papacy by L.v.Pastor and other works. That means that already historical sources and works are being claimed for the Police from the monastery libraries of the districts (Gaue) which must remain reserved uniquely for the work of the Reich direction (Reichsleitung) of the Nazi Party respectively the state research places.These aspects have already been discussed thoroughly in the question of confiscated property in occupied areas.I have transmitted to you a photocopy of my convention with the Security Service (SD) which was reached with the express approval of Gruppenfuehrer HEYDRICH. I would like also to mention that this work has been executed in accordance with the agreement and always in a loyal fashion (with the exception of a case in Holland which I hope will be likewise solved in the same way). Photocopies and written copies should be made available to me of all material which the police has rightly confiscated for their political police purposes, but which, according to,its nature,must also be appropriated for a later research value.In my view there exists in itself no fundamental difficulty if both sides adopt the viewpoint of being loyal on their own and to the missions of the Partner.I request once more special effort to prevent that valuable writings are arbitrarily extracted from the libraries in various districts by the Chief Office of Reich Security (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) or other police service offices.On this

071 PS

H1219-0153

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 071-PS
CONT'D

account I propose the regulation that all confiscations remain under the full powers (Oberhoheit) of the district leader (Gauleiter) and be examined by my deputies in case later research value in the respective district itself appears possible.

2 - There is a great misunderstanding with respect to what is involved in the question of the south-east and the employment of my administrative staff: art objects have always been treated as a second line problem. In the first line an order of the chief of the high command of the Armed Forces (OKW) on the instance of the Fuehrer has gone twice to the occupied territories of the west to place all scientific and archive materials of world philosophy opponents of the regime (Weltanschaulicher Gegner) at my disposal for research purposes. That has resulted also in close cooperation on the widest scale with the Security Service (SD) and the military commanders, and I believe that I have secured priceless research pieces for the Reich direction (Reichsleitung) of the Nazi party and its higher institutes of learning. I wish to inform you especially that as many as 7000 crates have been brought to Germany up to the present moment. In the course of these confiscations we have found according to the nature of the case other valuable cultural objects including very valuable works of art. And in order that these things should not be dispersed and that they be secured for the Fuehrer, the Chief of the high command of the armed forces (OKW) on my request and on the instance of the Fuehrer has ordered that these art objects should be catalogued by me. I ask you that if necessary it should be established for the benefit of the Reich Marshal that my working staff has executed these tasks in a correct fashion and in an objective blameless form. Art objects generally do not come into question as far as the Balkans are concerned although there are Free-Masonry archives and Jewish libraries and other relevant research objects. In my opinion only the same attitude as that prevailing in occupied French territory can be taken and what I requested, was really only an expansion of an already existing regulation. For with General Field Marshal List, and likewise with the General Quartermaster of the Army the work has already been begun and my men are already at work with these circles in Belgrade. And on command of General Field Marshal List as well as of his deputy general, these men will also be employed in closest relationship with Security Service (SD) in Salonika. As you know, Salonika is one of the largest Jewish centers.

I should like to remark in this connection that this affair has already been executed on our side with Security Service (SD) in the most loyal fashion. One of our collaborators who also belongs to the Security Service (SD), had his duty-obligation countermanded by the Security Service, whereupon it was impressed upon him that the Security Service cooperates with my administrative staff in a most loyal fashion. The things are thus clarified in a practical fashion and the work has taken its course. What I asked was only a confirmation that the already pronounced decisions for the West should also have validity under the given circumstances for other occupied or to be occupied areas. Finally the representative of the Fuehrer has expressly ordered that the appropriate party members in this question should be placed so as not to permit this unique opportunity for inquiry in the Jewish and Masonic lodge question to pass away. The agreement on this matter is thus general.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT o71- PS
CONT'D

I trust that this letter has cleared up the resulting misunderstandings.

Heil Hitler !

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO o71-PS

---

16 August 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, o-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages;and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. o71- PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
0 - 1335567.

Exhibit USA. 501
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 498-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

TOP SECRET

The Fuehrer
No. 003830/42 g. Kdos. OKW/WFSt

Fuehrer HQ, 18 Oct. 1942

12 Copies
12th Copy

1.) For some time our enemies have been using in their warfare methods which are outside the international Geneva Conventions. Especially brutal and treacherous is the behavior of the so-called commandos, who, as is established, a re partially recruited even from freed criminals in enemy countries. From captured orders it is divulged, that they are directed not only to shackle prisoners, but also to kill defenseless prisoners on the spot at the moment in which they believe that the latter as prisoners represent a burden in the further pursuit of their purposes or could otherwise be a hindrance. Finally, orders have been found in which the killing of prisoners has been demanded in principle.

2.) For this reason it was already announced in an addendum to the Armed Forces report of 7 October 1942, that in the future, Germany, in the face of these sabotage troops of the British a nd their accomplices, will resort to the same procedure, i.e., that they will be ruthlessly mowed down by the German troops in combat, wherever they may appear.

3.) I therefore order:

From now on a ll enemies on so-called Commando missions in Europe or Africa challenged by German troops, even if they are to all appearances soldiers in uniform or demolition troops, whether armed or unarmed, in battle or in flight, are to be slaughtered to the last man. It does not make any difference whether they are landed from ships and aeroplanes for their actions, or whether they are dropped by parachute. Even if these individuals, when found, should apparently be prepared to give themselves up, no pardon is to be granted them on principle. In each individual case full information is to be sent to the O.K.W. for publication in the Report of the Military Forces.

4.) If individual members of such commandos, such as agents, saboteurs, etc. fall into the hands of the military forces by some other means, through the police in occupied territories for instance, they are to be handed over immediately to the SD. Any imprisonment under military guard, in PW Stockades for instance, etc., is strictly prohibited, even if this is only intended for a short time.

5.) This order does not apply to the treatment of any enemy soldiers who, in the course of normal hostilities (large-scale offensive actions, landing operations and airborne operations), are captured in open battle or give themselves up. Nor does this order apply to enemy soldiers falling into our hands after battles at sea, or enemy soldiers trying to save their lives by parachute a fter battles.

6.) I will hold responsible under Military Law, for failing to carry out this order, all commanders and

H1219-0155

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 498-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

officers who either have neglected their duty of instructing the troops about this order, or acted against this order where it was to be executed.

ADOLF HITLER

Distribution:	Copy No.
O.K.H. / Genst.d.H (High Command of the Army / General Staff of the Army)	1.
O.K.M. / Skl. (High Command of the Navy / Naval War Staff)	2.
Ob.d.L. / Lw.Fü.St. (C in C Air Force / Air Force Operational Staff)	3.
W.B. Norwegen (Armed Forces Commander, Norway)	4.
W.B. Südost (Armed Forces Commander, Southeast)	5.
Ob. West (C in C, West)	6.
Geb.A.O.K. 20 (20th Mountain Army)	7.
Ob. Süd (C in C, South)	8.
Pz.Armee Afrika (Panzer Army Africa)	9.
Rf.SS u. Chef d.Dtsch.Polizei (Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police)	10.
OKW/WFSt (High Command of the Armed Forces / Armed Forces Opera tional Staff)	11.-12.

I, Mark S. Schafer, Pvt. 42090012, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 498-PS.

MARK S. SCHAFER,
Pvt. 42090012.

498 PS

Exhibit USA 288
Referred to 20 Dec 45

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 501-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Field Post Office
No 32704
B Nr 40/42

Kiev, 16 May 1942

TOP SECRET

To: SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Rauff
Berlin
Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 8

Handwritten:
pers.
R/29/5 Pradel n.R
b/R

Handwritten: Sinkkel (?) b.R
p 16/6

The overhauling of vans by groups D and C is finished. While the vans of the first series can also be put into action if the weather is not too bad, the vans of the second series (Saurer) stop completely in rainy weather. If it has rained for instance for only one half hour, the van cannot be used because it simply skids away. It can only be used in absolutely dry weather. It is only a question now whether the van can only be used standing at the place of execution. First the van has to be brought to that place, which is possible only in good weather. The place of execution is usually 10-15 km away from the highways and is difficult of access because of its location; in damp or wet weather it is not accessible at all. If the persons to be executed are driven or led to that place, then they realize immediately what is going on and get restless, which is to be avoided as far as possible. There is only one way left; to load them at the collecting point and to drive them to the spot.

I ordered the vans of group D to be camouflaged as house-trailers by putting one set of window shutters on each side of the small van and two on each side of the larger vans, such as one often sees on farm-houses in the country. The vans became so well-known, that not only the authorities, but also the civilian population called the van "death van", as soon as one of these vehicles appeared. It is my opinion, the van cannot be kept secret for any length of time, not even camouflaged.

The Saurer-van which I transported from Simferopol to Taganrog suffered damage to the brakes on the way. The Security Command (SK) in Mariupol found the cuff of the combined oil-air brake broken at several points. By persuading and bribing the H.K.P. (?) we managed to have a form machined, on which the cuffs were cast. When I came to Stalino and Gorlowka a few days later, the drivers of the vans complained about the same faults. After having talked to the commandants of those commands I went once more to Mariupol to have some more cuffs made for those cars too. As agreed two cuffs will be made for each car, six cuffs will stay in Mariupol as replacements for group D and six cuffs will be sent to SS-Untersturmfuehrer ERNST in Kiev for the cars of group C. The cuffs for the groups B and A could be made available from Berlin, because transport from from Mariupol to the north would be too complicated and would take too long. Smaller damages on the cars will be repaired by experts of the commands, that is of the groups in their own shops.

501 PS

Because of the rough terrain and the indescribable road and highway conditions the caulkings and rivets loosen in the course of time. I was asked if in such cases the vans should be brought to Berlin for repair. Transportation to Berlin would be much too expensive and would demand too much fuel. In order to save those expenses I ordered them to have smaller leaks soldered and if that should no longer be possible, to notify Berlin immediately by radio, that Pol. Nr ... is out of order. Besides that I ordered that during application of gas all the men were to be kept as far away from the vans as possible, so they should not suffer damage to their health by the gas which eventually would escape. I should like to take this opportunity to bring the following to your attention: several commands have had the unloading after the application of gas done by their own men. I brought to the attention of the commanders of those S.K. concerned the immense psychological injuries and damages to their health which that work can have for those men, even if not immediately, at least later on. The men complained to me about head-aches which appeared after each unloading. Nevertheless they don't want to change the orders, because they are afraid prisoners called for that work, could use an opportune moment to flee. To protect the men from those damages, I request orders be issued accordingly.

H1219-0158

The application of gas usually is not undertaken correctly. In order to come to an end as fast as possible, the driver presses the accelerator to the fullest extent. By doing that the persons to be executed suffer death from suffocation and not death by dozing off as was planned. My directions now have proved that by correct adjustment of the levers death comes faster and the prisoners fall asleep peacefully. Distorted faces and excretions, such as could be seen before, are no longer noticed.

Today I shall continue my journey to group B, where I can be reached with further news.

signed: Dr. Becker
SS Untersturmfuehrer

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 501-PS
(cont.)

Reichs Security - Main Office
Message Center

1900, 15 June 1942
Riga E 2
Message No 152452

Handwritten:
II D 3a Maj Pradel
R 16/6
Wiederhausen

Riga 7082 - 15-6-42 - 1855 - BE
To Reichs Security Main Office - Room. 2 D 3 A - Berlin

TOP SECRET

Subject: S-Vans

A transport of Jews, which has to be treated in a special way, arrives weekly at the office of the commandant of the Security Police and the Security Service of White Ruthenia.

The three S-vans, which are there, are not sufficient for that purpose. I request assignment of another S-van (5-tons). At the same time I request the shipment of 20 gas-hoses for the three S-vans on hand (2 Daimond, 1 Saurer), since the ones on hand are leaky already.

The commandant of the Security
Police and the Security Service
"Ostland"
Room IT - 126/42 GRS
signed: TRUEHE SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer

Stamp:
No 240/42
II D 3a 16 June 42

Procedure: (handwritten)
1. When can we count on having another S-van ready?
2. Are gas-hoses on hand, ordered or when to be delivered?
3. Request answer.

R 16/6

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 501-PS
(cont.)

H1219-0160

Reichs Security - Main Office

II D 3a B Nr 240/42

Berlin, 22 June 1945

TOP SECRET

Stamped:
Message Nr 107903
Sent by message center
2016, 22 June 42
Riga, EM 2

1) FS (?)
To the Commandant of the Security Police and
Security Service Ostland
Riga

Subject: S-Van

The delivery of a 5-ton Saurer can be expected in the middle of next month. The vehicle has been at the Reichs Security Main Office for repairs and minor alterations up to this time. 100 meters of hose will be supplied.

By order of
(signature as in heading)

2) Dissemination at once by II D 3a (9)

By direction
RAUFF

Handwritten note:

Berlin, 13 July 1942

II D 3a (9)

Mr I.Z. Widderhausen (?) for further action and attention to the note of 13 July 1942 on back page of telegram from Belgrad. For the reasons mentioned 5 sections of hose, each of 10 meters, can be supplied me.

By direction

signature illegible

H1219-0161

Reichs Security - Main Office

Stamps: 1003 9 Jun 1942

II D 3a No 964/42
10 June 1942

handwritten:
After return
immediate repair

R 10/6

Notify about repair

ND. Nr 144702

Belgrad No. 3116 9.6.42 0950 - SOM

To: Reichs Security Office, Amt Room 2 D 3 KL. A-Z. HD. V.
Major Pradel - Berlin

Subject: Special-van-Saurer

Preceding messages: None

The Drivers SS-Scharfuehrer GOETZ and MEYER have fulfilled their special mission and could be ordered back with the van mentioned above. In consequence of a broken rear-axle-half, transportation cannot be made by car.

Therefore I have ordered the vehicle loaded and shipped back to Berlin by railroad.

Estimated arrival between 11th and 12th June 1942. The drivers GOETZ and MEYER will escort the vehicle.

The commandant of Security Police and Security Service
Belgrad - Room 1 - BNR 3985/42
signed: Dr. SCHAEFER, SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

- - - - - - - - - -

Handwritten note back page

II D 3a (2)
T.O.S. a Dr. SUKKEL

Berlin, 11 June 1942

For further action and immediate start of repairs.
I request to be informed about arrival of vans.

By direction:
signed: JUST
Berlin, 16 June 1942

II D 3a (9)
Note

The vehicle arrived 16 June 1942 about 1300 h. After thorough cleaning the repairs will start immediately.

By direction
signed: (?)

II D 3a 9

Berlin 13 July 1942

1. Note: The S-truck Pol 71463 is ready.
2. Sent to the motor-pool management T. F. Niederhausen for its information and further action.

By direction
signed: (?)

- - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 501-PS

22 September 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 501-PS.

Exhibit USA. 486
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 502-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

T O P - S E C R E T

B 101
Enclosure 2

Office IV

Berlin, 17 July 1941

Regulations (directives)
for the commandos of the Chief of the Security Police
and of the Security Service, which are to be activated
in Stalags.

The activation of commandos will take place in accordance with the agreement of the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service and the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces as of 16 July 1941 (see enclosure I). The commandos will work independently according to special authorization and in consequence of the general regulations given to them, in the limits of the camp organizations. Naturally, the commandos will keep close contact with the camp-commander and the defense-officers assigned to him.

The mission of the commandos is the political investigating of all camp-immates, the elimination and further "treatment"

a) of all political, criminal or in some other way unbearable elements among them.
b) of those persons who could be used for the reconstruction of the occupied territories.

For the execution of their mission, no auxiliary means can be put at the disposal of the commandos. The "Deutsche Fahndungsbuch", the "Aufenthaltsermittlungsliste" and the "Sonderfahndungsbuch "UdSSR" will prove to be useful in only a small number of cases; the "Sonderfahndungsbuch "UdSSR" is not sufficient, because it contains only a small part of Soviet-Russians considered to be dangerous.

Therefore, the commandos must use their special knowledge and ability and rely on their own findings and self-acquired knowledge. Therefore, they will be able to start carrying out their mission only when they have gathered together appropriate material.

The commandos must use for their work as far as possible, at present and even later, the experiences of the Camp-commanders which the latter have collected meanwhile from observation of the prisoners and examinations of camp immates.

Further, the commandos must make efforts from the beginning to seek out among the prisoners elements which appear reliable, regardless if there are communists concerned or not, in order to use them for intelligence purposes inside of the camp and, if advisable, later in the occupied territories also.

By use of such informers and by use of all other existing possibilities, the discovery of all elements to be eliminated among the prisoners, must succeed step by step at once. The commandos must learn for themselves, in every case by means of short questioning of the informers and eventual questioning of other prisoners.

The information of one informer is not sufficientto desimate a camp immate to be a suspect, without further proof; it must be confirmed in some way if possible.

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Above all, the following must be discovered:

All important functionaries of state and party, especially
Professional revolutionaries
Functionaries of the Komintern
All policy forming party functionaries of the KPdSU and its fellow organizations in the central committees, in the regional and district committees.
All peoples-commissars and their deputies.
All former Political commissars in the Red-Army
Leading personalities of the state-authorities of central and middle regions.
The leading personalities of the business world.
Members of the Soviet-Russian intelligence
All jews
All persons, who are found to be agitators or fanatical communists.

It is not less important, as mentioned already, to discover all those persons who could be used for the reconstruction, administration and management of the conquered Russian territories.

Finally, all such persons must be secured who are still needed for the completion of further investigation, regardless if they are police investigations

or other investigations, and for explanations of questions of general interest. Among them are all those especially, who because of their position and their knowledge able to give information about measures and working methods of the Soviet-Russian State, of the communist party or of the Kommintern.

In the final analysis, consideration must be given to the nativity in all decisions to be made. The leader of the Einsatz Kommando(?) will give every week a short report by telephone or an express-letter to the Reichs-Security-Main-Office, containing:

1) Short description of their activities in the past week.
2) Number of all definitely suspicious persons.(report of number sufficient)
3) Individual names of all persons found to be Functionaries of the Kommintern, leading functionaries of the party, peoples-commissars, leading personalities and Political commissars.
4) Number of all persons found not to be suspicious informers, with a short description of their position.
   A) Prisoners of war
   B) Civilians

On the basis of those activity-reports the Reichs-Security-Main office will issue immediately the further measures to be applied. For the measures to be applied on the basis of this successive directive the commandos are to demand the surrender of the prisoners involved from the camp command.

The camp commandants have received orders from the Supreme command of the Armed Forces, to approve such requests(see enclosure I)

Executions are not to be held in the camp or in the immediatelvicinity of the camp. If the camps in the general-government are in the immediate vicinity of the border, then the prisoners are to be taken for special treatment, if possible, into the former Soviet-Russian territory.

Should executions be necessary for reasons of camp-discipline, then the leader of the Einsatz Kommando(?) must apply to the camp-commander for it.

The commandos have to keep lists about the special treatments carried out and must contain:

current number
Family name and first name
Time and place of birth
Military rank
Profession
Last residence
Reason for special treatment
Day and place of special treatment
(card file)

In regard to executions to be carried out and to the possible removal of reliable civilians and the removal of informers for the Einsatz-group in the occupied territories, the leader of the Einsatz-Kommando(?) must make an agreement with the nearest State-Police-Office, as well as with the commandant of the Security Police Unit and Security Service and beyond these with the Chief of the Einsatz-group concerned in the occupied territories.

Reports of that kind are to be transmitted for information to the Reichs-Security-Main-Office, IV. A 1. Excellent behavior during and after duty, the best cooperation with the camp-commanders, and careful examinations are the duty of all leaders and members of the Einsatz-Kommando(?).

The members of the Einsatz-Kommando(?) must be constantly special importance of the missions entrusted to them.

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I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt(jg) USNR hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 502-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt(jg) USNR
391590

H1219-0163

H1219-0164

Exhibit USA 502
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

Office of U.S.Chief of Counsel
Translation of Document 526-PS

WFSt / Qu (III)

10. 5. 1943

Subject: Saboteurs, Toftefjord.

TOP SECRET

NOTICE

On the 30. 3. 1943 in Toftefjord (70° Lat.) an enemy cutter was sighted, cutter was blown up by the enemy. Crew: 2 dead men, 10 prisoners.

Cutter was sent from Scalloway (Shetland Is.) by the Norwegian Navy.

Armament: 2 Colt - MG's, 2 mounted MG's, a small transmitter. In addition there were supposed to have been 4 MG's, 6 submachine guns and 1,000 kg of explosives on board.

Captain of the Cutter: Norwegian, Lt. Eskeland.

Purpose: Construction of an organization for sabotaging of strong-points, battery positions, staff and troop billets and bridges.

Assigner of Mission in London: Norwegian, Maj. Munthe.

Fuehrer order executed by S.D. (security service).

Wehrmacht Report of 6.4 announces the following about it:

In Northern Norway an enemy sabotage-unit was engaged and destroyed on approaching the coast.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 526-PS

16 Oct. 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt(jg) USNR 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 526-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT(jg) USNR
391590.

526-PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 532-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1219-0165

WFSt/Qu (Verw. 1)

24 June 1944

TOP SECRET

5 copies
1st copy

SSD - T e l e g r a m

To: 1) Supreme Command West
By mail 2) Chief of General Staff, Army
" 3) Supreme Command of the Air Force/Air Force Staff Headquarters
" 4) Supreme Command Navy/1 Skl
" 5) Reichsfuehrer SS Commando Staff
" 6) Military Commander, France
" 7) Supreme Command of Armed Forces/WR

Authority: 1) Order of the Fuehrer No 003830/42 Top Secret of 18 Oct 42/OKW/WFSt
2) Telegram Supreme Command West No 1750/44 Top Secret of 23 June 44

Subject: Treatment of Commandos

1) Standard operating procedure to 1) will be fully maintained.

2) Numeral 5) refers to enemy soldiers in uniform who are captured in open combat by own troops stationed in the immediate combat zone of the beachhead or who surrender. "Own troops stationed in the immediate combat zone" applies in this sense to those of combat divisions on line as well as reserves up to and including general staffs.

3) In cases of doubt enemy personnel falling into our hands alive will be turned over to the SD, which will be responsible for the examination as to whether the order concerning commandos is applicable or not.

4) Accordingly, the paratroop-saboteurs dropped by the enemy over Britanny will be treated as commando personnel, since this area is not at present an immediate combat zone. It is immaterial in this case whether the paratroopers dropped wear uniform or civilian clothes. The number of paratroopers captured in Britanny will be included in the daily report currently. In this respect an annex to the Armed Forces Report of 7 October 1942 has already been published to the effect that such criminal elements should be massacred in combat.

(Remark: Enclosures of the order of the Fuehrer of 18 October 1942 as well as the further order regarding the treatment of Commando personnel of 25 June 1944 are attached. The latter mentions also paratroopers under number (2).)

Distribution: signature illegible

Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces through Chief of the WFSt Qu (Entw.)

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 532-PS

23 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 532-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

532 PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 553-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit USA 500
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

Memo secret 7/4
(Annex 2 to H.Dr.g.1
Page 7 current 1910.4)

High command of the armed forces
WFSt. (Org.1) amt. AUSL.ABW/ABT ABW.III
Nr. 8725/7. 42 g. (IIIc 2)

Berlin, 4 August 1942

S E C R E T !
Combatting of single Parachutists
4, Aug. 1942.
Unaltered reprint
1943
Reference: OKW/WFSt/ ABt.L (II) Nr. 1858 gch.v. 10.8.40

1) In case of enemy landings by air, a difference has to be made between:

A) Parachute troops and airborne landing troops committed to fighting activities.

B) Single parachutists and small groups of parachutists who are dropped in order to execute missions of sabotage, espionage, terror or disruption.

a) The combatting of enemy airborne forces, is the exclusive mission of the armed forces, according to the reference orders.
to b) For combatting single parachutists , in alteration of fig. 7 v.a. the following is decreed:

1. Small territories(Reich territories and occupied territories) the combatting of single parachutists is the mission of those agencies of the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service(SD) designated as executive; in this matter it is immaterial whether the parachutists are in uniform or civilian clothes.

2. To what extent armed and agencies of the armed forces should be committed for these missions is to be decided directly by the District Commanders(Wehrkreisbefehlshaber) or by territorial commanders(territorialen Gefehlshaber) endowed with the powers of District Commander with the competent agencies of security-police and SD.

3. So far as single parachutists are captured by members of the armed forces, they are to be delivered to the nearest agency of the Chief of the Security Police and SD, without delay; simultaneously reports must be made to the competent intelligence agency ("ABWEHRSTELLE"). The same procedure is also valid for combat action directed against parachute troops or airborne-landing troops, in case that the troops realize that they have to do with saboteurs or spies. If it should be discovered that the parachutists brought to security police by armed forces, or captured directly by members of the police are soldiers, the SS Reich leader and Chief of the German Police will take care that they will be transferred to the competent air forces' agencies after the completion of the necessary inquiry.

4. Reports concerning confirmed single parachutists are to be submitted without delay to the nearest agency of the Chief of Security Police, and of the SD simultaneously informing the counter-intelligence agency in charge which immediately has to forward the report to District Command Headquarters, Commander as well as the airforces Command. Moreover, in principle, fig. 4 of the reference order is applicable.

553 PS

H1219-0166

H1219-0167

5. In territories not mentioned in fig.1, present regulations remain valid . (transfer to secret Field Police).

II. With regard to the use of (utilization of items(tools?) captured or discarded, in the case of parachutists, as far as these items are sabotage material, or radio equipmant---a supplementary order to fig. 9 v. a. is decreed:

a only. Captured sabotage material to be delivered to the nearest security-police agency and SD.

The army will dispose of sabotage material, captured by troops in the Eastern theater. With regard to further utilization of sabotage material delivered or reverting to the Security Police, agreements made between the Chief of Security-Police and SD and foreign Section counter-Intelligence remains valid.

2. Captured radio equipment, including the directions for operations, code-material, voice material(Spruch-Material*) in plain and in code text, are immediately to be delivered via local counter intelligence agencies, to OKW(Ag WNV) FU III)for use. The agencies concerned will be informed of results. After completion of investigations the captured radio equipment will again be at disposal , if needed. If further use of captured radio equipment is considered by either counter intelligence(ABWEHR) or Security Police, then the delivery of the equipment might be omitted, upon agreement each time with Ag. WNV/Fu III, however, in this case photostatic copies ("ABLECHTUNGEN"!!!) of the directions for use, the code keys, etc. as well as technical descriptions of the equipment are to be forwarded quickly to Ag-WNV / Fu III.

The Chief of High Command
of the Armed Forces
KEITEL

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO.553-PS Nov 21,1945.

I,WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt.(jg) USNR, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 553-PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg) USNR
39 15 90

H1219-0168

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 654-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

U I b

Discussion with Reich Führer of SS Himmler on 18.9.42 in his Field Headquarters in the presence of State Secretary Dr. Rothenberger, SS Gruppenführer Streckenbach and SS Obersturmbannführer Bender.

also in cases where ? sentences ? ? (marginal note in pencil)

1. Correction (2 illegible pencilled words) by special treatment at the hands of the police in cases where judicial sentences are not severe enough. On the suggestion of Reichsleiter Bormann, the following agreement was reached between the Reich Führer of SS and myself:

a) In principle the Führer's time is no longer to be burdened with these matters.

b) The Reich Minister for Justice will decide whether and when special treatment at the hands of the police is to be applied.

c) The Reich Führer of SS will send the reports, which he sent hitherto to Reichsleiter Bormann, to the Reich Minister for Justice.

d) If the views of the Reich Führer of SS and those of the Reich Minister for Justice agree, the final decision on the case will rest with them.

e) If their views are not in agreement, the opinion of Reichsleiter Bormann will be brought to bear on the case, and he will possibly inform the Führer.

f) In cases where the Führer's decision on a mild sentence is sought through other channels (such as by a letter from a Gauleiter) Reichsleiter Bormann will forward the report to the Reich Minister for Justice. The case will then be decided as already described by the Reich Führer of SS and the Reich Minister for Justice.

2. The delivery of anti-social elements from the execution of their sentence to the Reich Führer of SS to be worked to death. Persons under protective arrest, Jews, Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians, Poles with more than 3-year sentences, Czechs and Germans with more than 8-year sentences, according to the decision of the Reich Minister for Justice. First of all the worst anti-social elements amongst those just mentioned are to be handed over. I shall inform the Führer of this through Reichsleiter Bormann.

3. Administration of justice by the people.

This is to be carried out step by step as soon as possible, first of all in the villages and the small towns of up to about 20,000 inhabitants. It is difficult to carry it out in large towns. I shall rouse the Party particularly to cooperate in this scheme by an article in the Hoheitsträger (NSDAP publication). It is evident that jurisdiction may not lie in the hands of the Party.

654 PS

according to the permanency of the courts (?) (marginal note in pencil)

4. Orders regarding the police and justice are, in future, to be tempered, for example, not prosecuting unmarried mothers if they attempt to procure abortion.

5. The Reich Führer of SS is agreed that the cancellation of sentence, even for members of the police, will rest, as in Article 8 of the law relating to the cancellation of sentence, with the Reich Minister for Justice.

6. The Reich Führer of SS has given full consent to the ruling I have planned on the corporal punishment ordered by the Führer.

7. I shall refer to the Common Law relating to Aliens and will give notification of the claims of Justice, e.g. in the identification of young people as anti-social elements and their arrest. Also, it seems to me that the actual circumstances which serve to stamp a person as anti-social are not laid down in the law with sufficient clarity. The Reich Führer of SS is waiting for our opinion, and until then will not carry out the text of the law.

by which he has made clear that a reduction in the age limit of full age of discretion is meant. (Marginal note in pencil)

8. The Reich Führer of SS has agreed to a clause for the Juvenile Court Law, whereby the age of discretion can be reduced to 12 years and the reduced age of discretion can be extended to over 18 years.

9. SS - Obersturmbannführer Berger, of the Staff of the Reich Führer of SS, is appointed by the Reich Führer of SS as liaison officer for matters which appear to necessitate direct liaison with the Reich Führer of SS. He can be contacted any time by teleprinter in the Field Headquarters of the Reich Führer of SS, and will come once every month to Berlin to report to me here. Hauptsturmführer Wanniger is appointed as liaison officer for other matters, and he will be at Security Headquarters (Sicherheitshauptamt).

illegible pencilled word

10. The Reich Führer of SS declared that, in the infliction of punishment, special establishments should be set up, on the principle that confirmed criminals should be confined separately and that those capable of improvement should be separated according to the nature of their crimes (e.g. impostors, thieves and those who have committed acts of violence). This was recognised as correct.

11. The Reich Führer of SS demands that the penal register should be kept by the police. Arguments against this are to be examined (cancellation and tightening up of the Penal Register Bill and additions made to it). The question is to be further discussed with Gruppenführer Streckenbach.

12. The Reich Führer of SS pointed out as reliable SS - Obersturmführer Reichsgerichtsrat Altstötter, at present on active service as a Major, and also Landgerichtspräsident Stepp; he designated as unreliable Generalstaatsanwalt Jung in Dresden.

13. Finally, the Reich Führer of SS broached the subject of the Office of the Public Prosecutor and its transference to the police. I rejected it flatly. There was no further discussion of this subject.

14. It is agreed that, in consideration of the intended aims of the Government for the clearing up of the Eastern problems, in future Jews, Pole, Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians are no longer to be judged by the ordinary courts, so far

H1219-0169

as punishable offences are concerned, but are to be dealt with by the Reich Führer of SS. This does not apply to civil lawsuits, nor to Poles whose names are announced or entered in the German Racial Lists. .

Signed Th.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 654-PS

I, PETER FRASER, Captain, K.R.R.C., 76538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 654-PS.

PETER FRASER
Captain, K.R.R.C.
76538

H1219-0170

Exhibit USA 504
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 668-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C O P Y

Chief of the Security Police
and the SD
- IV D 4 - 103/42 g -

Berlin SW 11, 24 June 1942
Prinz-Albrecht Street 8

S E C R E T !

To the
Chief of the Wehrmacht High Command
to Mr. Oberregierungsrat DOWALDT - o.V.i.A.

in Berlin W 35
Tirpitzufer 72 - 76

Subject: Prosecution of criminal acts against the Reich or the occupation forces in occupied territories

Reference: Decree dated 16 April 1942 - 14 n 16.18 WR (I 3/4) Nr 242/42 g.

On the basis of the above-named edict a considerable number of persons who were arrested in the occupied district of France have been transferred to camp Hinzert at Trier, pending commencement of the main proceedings before the competent special court in Cologne.

Here the 67-year old Frenchman, Louis Adolf Rousseau, died recently of a stroke.

Thus the question has arisen, until now not ruled upon, as to what steps are to be taken in such cases of death.

It is the intent of the directive of the Fuehrer and Commander-in-Chief of the Wehrmacht concerning prosecution of criminal acts against the Reich or the occupation forces in occupied territories, dated 7 December 1941, to create, for deterrent purposes, uncertainty over the fate of prisoners among their relatives and acquaintances, through the deportation into Reich territory of persons arrested in occupied areas on account of activity inimical to Germany. This goal would be forfeited if the relatives were to be notified in cases of death. Release of the body for burial at home is inadvisable for the same reason, and beyond that also because the place of burial could be mis-used for demonstrations.

I therefore propose that the following rules be observed in the handling of cases of death:

a) Notification of relatives is not to take place.
b) The body will be buried at the place of decease, in the Reich.
c) The place of burial will, for the time being, not be made known.

In the case of the deceased Rousseau I have ruled in accordance with the above proposals and I will do likewise in the future pending further decisions.

For the commandant:

Signature

- - - - - - -

668 PS

H1219-0171

H1219-0172

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 668-PS

27 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 668-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1219-0173

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 674-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

President of the High District Court
and
Chief Public Prosecutor

VS 4 E - 1. 51 secret

1. copy !

Kattowitz, 3 December 1941
Nikolai Str. 1, Entrance Wilhelmsplatz
Tel.: 34608 and 34610

file nr. 229

(illegible notations)
"Secret" only

To the
Reich Minister of Justice, Attention: Chief Councillor to the Government
Stadermann or Representative in Office

B e r l i n

Re: Executions by the Police and Expediting of Penal Procedure
Without Order
Inclosure: 1 copy of report

About 3 weeks ago 6 chief agents (partially German) were hanged by the Police in connection with the destruction of a treasonable organization of 350 members in Tarnowitz without notification of the ministry of justice. Such execution of criminal agents in the Bielitz district have already been made before also without the knowledge of the proper authority for criminal persecution. On 2 December 1941 the head of the state police at Kattowitz, chief councillor to the government Mildner, reported orally to the undersigned that he had ordered, with authority from the Reich-leader of the SS as necessary immediate action, these executions by public hanging at the place of the crime; and that deterring measures would also have to be continued in the future until the criminal and actively anti-German powers in the occupied Eastern territories have been destroyed, or until other immediate actions, perhaps also by the courts, would guarantee equal frightening effect. Accordingly, 6 leaders of another Polish organization guilty of high treason in the district in and around Sosnowitz were to be hanged publicly today as an example.

About this procedure the undersigned expressed considerable doubts.

Besides the fact that such measures have been withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts and are contradictory to the laws not put out of effect, a justified emergency for the exceptional proceedings by the police alone cannot, in our opinion, be lawfully recognized.

The penal justice in our district within the limits of our jurisdiction is quite capable of fulfilling its duty of immediate penal retribution by means of a special form of special judicial activity (establishment of a so-called Rapid Special Court). Indictment and proceeding could be speeded up in such a way that between turning the case over to the public prosecutor and execution no more than 3 days would elapse if the practice of pardoning is simplified and if the decision, if necessary, can be obtained by long distance call. This was expressed yesterday to the head of the state police at Kattowitz by the undersigned.

We cannot believe that execution by the police of criminals, especially German criminals, can be considered more effective through shattering the sense of justice of many German countrymen. In the long run they might, in spite of public terrorizing, lead even more to further brutality of minds, which is contrary to the intended purpose of pacifying. These deliberations, however, do not apply to future lawful competence of a drumhead court-martial for Poles and Jews.

674 PS

According to a recent report of the head of the Kattowitz State Police to the district leader (Gauleiter) Bracht, the cases of 540 persons accused of high treason from the Kattowitz district have already been forwarded in December 1940 by the police to the board of arraignment of the people's court in Berlin without any sentences having been passed there as yet. This situation which became known in the various branches of interested party circles and administration departments injures the reputation of justice in general as well as the concept of the effectiveness of justice in the occupied Eastern territories especially because, with the exception of the court, the next exclusive competence of the People's Court for the sentencing of matters of high treason is not sufficiently known.

We are not informed as to how far the described situation of non-settlement is true.

As far as the proceedings of treasonable cases by the Chief Reich Prosecutor at the People's Court in Berlin are concerned which were forwarded for prosecution to the co-undersigned Public Prosecutor (proceedings per par. 5 section 2 of the law about the competence of criminal courts dated 21 Feb. 40 - RGBl I, p. 405 - in connection with the AV of Reich Justice Ministry dated 7 June 45 - German Law, page 683) we should like to point out the following:

From July 1941 until today, the cases of 235 accused were forwarded by the Chief Reich Prosecutor; 122 of the accused have already been sentenced, indicted, or proceedings were suspended or transferred.

The co-undersigned President of the Supreme Country Court has taken steps to expedite prosecution further by personally supplementing the criminal court for high treason. If it should become necessary in the future, a second court could be appointed for the prosecution of matters of high treason by putting aside less important work. All organizations charged with prosecuting and sentencing of high treason and also with other severe crimes have been impressed by the undersigned that a speedy treatment is essential for war and nation.

With these organizational measures intended and already partially introduced by us of creating a "Rapid Special Court" which should also be technically equipped with everything necessary, and with the likely establishment at any time of a second court for matters of high treason in Kattowitz, the executions by the police still remain necessary as immediate actions against traitors, according to the chief councillor to the government Mildner, for the anti-German treasonal activity is supposed to have increased to such an extent that comparisons with the situation in 1917 and 1918 are already permissible, and that the criminals draw courage and power from the drawn-out legal trials of the traitors. The situation in the Kattowitz district is supposed to be especially difficult because there are 1½ million Poles, 150,000 Czechs, and 7,000 Jews among the 3 million population whose anti-German attitude is being joined in a remarkable way by more and more Germans in the last months. A further worsening of the situation is to be counted on if the war should last longer; for the Poles are said to be fanatically convinced of the victory of the Western countries and of a resurrection of their country, and, without inhibition, risk everything which does not seem to be punishable by death. The terrorist activity of the last few months does not appear to leave the Reich Germans in the Eastern occupied districts unimperilled. The slightest military set-back could result in immediate danger due to the growing and immediate terrorist readiness of the anti-German organizations. These are the reasons why the head of the state police considers as necessary immediate measures also in the field of high treason. If such steps could be taken by judicial means, this would seem also to him the best solution since the state police is already overburdened and suffering from considerable personnel shortage.

H1219-0174

H1219-0175

After this discourse we cannot help but have the impression that the situation, especially with respect to high treason (terrorist) activity has grown serious since the spring of 1941 and that special measures have to be taken to subdue same effectively. We pointed out to the head of the state police our insufficient competence in this field, but have informed him that we would report this matter to the Reich Minister of Justice.

In view of the great judicial importance of the mentioned problems for the district of the Kattowitz High County Court we deem an early personal discussion at Kattowitz necessary, and that the chief councillor to the government Mildner and perhaps a representative of the People's Court and of the Chief Reich Prosecutor at the People's Court should be taken into consultation.

(signed) Dr. Heimer

(illegible notes showing that the conference had taken place)

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 674-PS

9 November 1945

I, ERNST M. COHN, Private First Class, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 674-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Private First Class
33925738

Exhibit USA 497
Filed Jan 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 701-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reich Minister of Justice
4410 b-Vs 1 379/43 g

Berlin W 8, 1 April 1943
Wilhelmstrasse 65
Telephone 11 00 44
Long Distance 11 65 16

To
The Public Prosecutors of the Courts of Appeal,
To the Commissioner of the Reich Minister of Justice for the penal camps in Emsland.

PAPENBURG (Ems)

Regarding: Poles and Jews who are released from the penal institutions of the Department of Justice.

Instructions for the independent penal institutions.

1. With reference to the new guiding principles for the application of Article 1, Section2 of the decree of 11 June 1940(Reich Legal Gazette I S. 877)- attachment I of the decree (RV) of 27 January 1943- 9133/2 enclosureI-III a2 2629- the Reich Chief Security Office has directed by the decree of 11 March 1943 -II A 2 number 100/43--176:

a). Jews, who in accordance with number VI of the guiding principles, are released from a penal institution, are to be taken by the State Police(Chief) Office competent for the district in which the penal institution is located, for the rest of their lives to the concentration camps Auschwitz or Lublin in accordance with the regulations for protective custody that have been issued.

The same applies of Jews who in the future are released from a penal institution after serving a sentence of confinement.

b). Poles, who in accordance with number VI of the guiding principles are released from a penal institution, are to be taken by the State Police(Chief) Office competent for the district in which the penal institution is located, for the duration of the war to a concentration camp in accordance with the regulations on protective custody that have been issued.

The same applies in the future to Poles who, after serving a term of imprisonment of more than 6 months, are to be discharged by a penal institution.

Conforming to the request of the Chief Office for Reich Security, I ask that in the future,

a. All Jews to be discharged,

b. All Poles to be discharged,

Who have served a sentence of more than 6 months be designated for further confinement to the State Police (Chief) Office competent for the district and are to be placed promptly at its disposal, before the end of sentence for conveyance.

II. This ruling replaces the hitherto ordered return of all Polish prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the Old Reich condemned in annexed Eastern territories. The decree (RV) of 28 July 1942-4410 b Vs 1 1731- has lost its meaning. Imprisonment up to 6 months imposed within the incorporated

701 PS

H1219-0176

Eastern territories, excluding exceptions, is to be carried out in these territories, and not in the [illegible].

Stamp:
Reichministry of Justice
Office of the Ministry

By order of
Dr. Eichler
Certified:
(signed): Freyer
Clerk of Justice

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 701-PS

Nov. 17, 1945

I, CHARLES E. BIDWELL, S/SGT., 13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 701-PS.

CHARLES E. BIDWELL
S/SGT. 13146054

H1219-0177

Exhibit USA 509
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 710-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reich Marshal of the
Greater German Reich
Commissioner for the Four Year Plan
Chairman of the Ministerial Council
for National Defense

Berlin, 31 July 1941

To:

The Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service; SS-Gruppenfuehrer HEYDRICH

Complementing the task that was assigned to you on 24 January 1939, which dealt with arriving at - through furtherance of emigration and evacuation, a solution of the Jewish problem, as advantageous as possible, I hereby charge you with making all necessary preparations in regard to organizational and financial matters for bringing about a complete solution of the Jewish question in the German sphere of influence in Europe.

Wherever other governmental agencies are involved, these are to cooperate with you.

I charge you furthermore to send me, before long, an overall plan concerning the organizational, factual and material measures necessary for the accomplishment of the desired solution of the Jewish question.

signed: GOERING

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 710-PS

15 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 710-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1219-0178

710 PS

H1219-0179

745 PS

TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 745-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Security Service
of the
Reich Fuehrer of SS,

(SS) Security Service, Section Koblenz

111 .4 B No. 11/44 gKs-S/fd

Koblenz, June 12,1944

3 copies
3rd copy Top Secret

To the
Inspector of Security Police and of SD
SS-Colonel Bomann
Wiesbaden.

For information:
To the Director of the State Police Office Koblenz
SS Major Dr. C h r i s t i a n n
Koblenz.

Concerns: Enemy aviators who have been shot down
Reference: Your letter - IV 2a(new)43/44 gKs-
of 21.4.1944

With reference to your letter and to the preceding oral consultations, it is announced that the OKW and a similarly worded decree read to the Company leaders by the appropriate wording of the decree was that German soldiers cannot be expected to give their protection to murderers of German people. Further confidential information was that the Company Commanders informed their Companies accordingly and gave them to understand that value is no longer placed on imprisoned enemy aviators.

The decree of the OKW which was read as a top secret military document, was presented on 3.6.1944. Acknowledgement is requested.

The fuehrer of the SD (Secret Service) Section Koblenz
(SS) Lieutenant-Colonel
sig. illegible

Wiesbaden, 21 April 1944

Top Secret
9 copies
9th copy

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 745-PS

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1 December 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, (LT jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 745-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT (jg) USNR
391590

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 775-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

775 PS

As Chief of the Department of Police in the Reich and Prussian Ministry of the Interior, I have noticed lately an ever increasing internal political tension, which makes a clarification of authority both as regards the general police and more especially the political police, evidently urgently necessary.

1). Fight against the Church (Kirchenkampf)

The Reichminister of the Interior is the competent authority for general rules on confessional policy. Therefore, the leaders of the diverse confessional groups address their petitions to our office. Lately, half of the political police reports concerned clerical matters. We have untold petitions from all kinds of cardinals, bishops, and dignitaries of the church. Most of these complaints concern matters, under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, although the respective rules were not decreed by it. It happens very often that we have in our capacity as a court of appeal to settle incidents, about which sometimes we know nothing at all until we receive the complaint. There does not seem to be any unity any longer between our principles as regards political, ecclesiastical matters and the executives thereof in the states. It is an inexcusable state of affairs to give directions to complainants and make promises to eccelsiastical leaders, if there is no reliability of their being carried out in the states. Therefore, I deem it an absolute necessity that full clarification be given on this controversial philosophical matter not only as regards the principles but also the execution thereof:

I would like to point out that in my opinion, these principles should be both considered and executed not only from an internal political, but also from the foreign political viewpoint. I enclose an encyclical of the Pope, that was submitted to me today. The question arises for instance, as to whether the manner of tratment of returning Catholic young people, in front of Swiss customs guards has something to do with the unfavorable foreign political commentaries which have been evoked by this action by the political police.

This concerns not only the political police, the whole police force as such, will be implicated by the consequences resulting from the religious struggle (Glaubenskampf). Instances of gross disturbance of congregations are mounting terribly fast lately, often necessitating intervention of the emergency squad (Uberfalkommando). In the long run I cannot carry the responsibility, for officials will become involved, and be forced to support one party or the other. The struggle (Kampfzeit) is so recent that we know from our own experience that in the end the police official will be blamed quite often for everything, by both warring parties. After discarding the rubber truncheon, the idea of exposing executive officials to situations in which, during gross interruption of meetings, they may be forced to use cold steel, is unbearable.

It is my opinion, that everything must be done to prevent the wearing out of the Police Force as well as the State Authority in general with an untimely religious struggle. Should this philosophical conflict continue I would be forced, - incidentally this was proposed to me in a letter from the Chief of the Gestapo, to give lectures to the police officials on Christian Confessions or the particular importance of the religious movement and the attitude of the party to these.

Neither do I believe, that it is desirable, if the lower grade police authorities carry out the handling and reporting of these religious matters, in a certain one-sided manner.

2). Lately, there has been a marked increase of cases of protective custody I demand urgently that in this matter also, final directives be given concerning methods, proof, length of time and manner of execution. The decree on

H1219-0180

protective custody by the Reich Ministry of the Interior has been made invalid long ago by the actions of the political police. It is almost impossible to receive an adequate report on a case of protective custody. The petitions, addressed to us in this matter, all stress the same point, which I also regard as important. The parties concerned and their relatives accept protective custody as a matter of fact, but not the complete uncertainty as regards the manner and principles by which it may or may not be imposed. This unquestionable lawlessness (Rechtsunsicherheit) fosters unrest and antagonism. It is intolerable for the Reich Ministry of the Interior, when there is a different interpretation and application of the law in the respective states, thereby obstructing a uniform execution of the law. The question must also be settled whether as approved by the judicial association N.S., in agreement with the Reichminister of Justice, in cases of protective custody a person is allowed a lawyer, or as is actually practised by the secret state police this is refused. I refer in this connection to the case of lawyer Pünder. He was confined to protective custody with his colleagues for bringing an action, being forced to do this by a Reich Law, after duly informing the Reich Ministry of Justice and our Ministry. This complaint could not involve any complications, as it could immediately be legally restrained by us.

3). For official political reasons I must object on principle to the fact that lately once more and without previous knowledge of the Superior Authorities, officials have been taken ito protective custody or what is sometimes even more, they have been subjected to State Police investigations. I cite here only the case of my teacher and Kreisleiter at Esterwegen, who was kept in protective custody for 8 days, because he had sent a correct report, as proved afterwards, to his district councillor on abuses by the SS. I remember the investigations by criminal assistants of the Gestapo in Kottbus, lasting two weeks on the Chief of Police in that phase, by the way an SS Brigadefuehrer. Likewise I have already presented today a complaint by the Oberpräsident Lohse, concerning the order to an official of the gendarmerie for espionage on superior officials by officers of the political police.

It is intolerable from the point of view of the National Socialistic authoritarian form of state leadership, that subordinate offices procure information on officials in this manner, over the heads of their superior office. This will create a great deal of trouble quite apart from the fact that information obtained in this manner must be prejudiced and very often, even actually, false.

4). Abductions by officers of the political police on foreign sovereign territory have lately created severe disturbances in the field of foreign politics. I cite the cases of Berthold Jakob (Switzerland) Gutzeit (Holland) and the latest incident at the Czech frontier. It is my opinion, that in consideration of the foreign political complications, the Police Office should receive orders for such measures from the responsible Reich Officer only and not from subordinate offices.

5). Several times the Reich Ministry of Economics has pointed out to me the disturbing effect on the economic organization which must result from the various political incidents caused by the police, the atmosphere of insecurity caused by cases of protective custody (particularly in the case of economic leaders) and also in the latest cases of boycott of the Jews (Judenboykott) (Cologne, Düsseldorf).

6). I can only undertake the creation of the Fuehrer protection (Fuehrerschutzes) in my police department if I am completely responsible for the officials working there, their service, capabilities and their cooperation with the other departments of the criminal police.

7). I propose, that it be settled once and for all, not only who is to bear the responsibilities for the directives but also who shall bear the respons-

H1219-0181

ibility for the carrying out of these directives in all matters appertaining to the political police.

Either: This responsibility rests with the Reich Minister of the Interior. Then he has to be vested with altogether different powers to give orders in political matters concerning the police.

Or: This responsibility with all its consequences is borne by the Reichfuehrer SS, who is already actually claiming the management of the political police in the Reich. In this case, I would propose that the law, laid down for Prussia by SS, Himmler, becomes Reich Law immediately, elevating the office of the Secret State Police to the status of a ministry and the Chief of the office of the Secret State Police undertakes the tasks which he - as is already stated in the draft of the law, "determines".

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No 775-PS

5 December 1945

I, EVELYN GLAZIER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 775-PS.

EVELYN GLAZIER
P/O, W.R.N.S.
37371

H1219-0182

H1219-0183

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 833 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

High command of the armed forces Berlin, 2 February 1942
Foreign office/Intelligence/Intell.Dept.III No.570/1.42 g (ZR/III 2 2

Subject: Prosecution of crimes against the Reich or the occupying forces in the occupied territorries.

Secret

Wehrm.High Command
7 Feb. 1942
No. 221 / 42 g
further:
to: 149/10 10

Reference: None

Inclosures: 3.

In the enclosure are transmitted
1. a decree of the Fuehrer and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of 7.12.41
2. an executory decree of the same day
3. a circular of the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command of 12.12.41

The decree carries a basic innovation. The Fuehrer and Commander in Chief of the armed Forces commands that crimes of the specified sort committed by civilians of the occupied territorries are to be punished by the pertinent courts-martial in the occupied territorries only when

a) the sentence calls for the death penalty
and b) the sentence is pronounced within 8 days after the arrest.

Only when both conditions are met does the Fuehrer and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces hope for the desired deterrent effect from the conduct of punitive proceedings in the occupied territorries.

In other cases in the future the accused are to be secretly brought to Germany and the further conduct of the trial carried on here. The deterrent effect of these measures lies

a) in allowing the disappearance of the accused without a trace,
b) therein, that no information whatsoever may be given about their whereabouts and their fate.

This decree brings only insignificant changes of their activity to the intelligence (Abwehr) agencies. Now as before the intelligence agencies (Asten) determine the time for the arrest of the espionage - and sabotage suspect. However, in conjunction with establishment of the time it must however be considered now that previous to the arrest evidence fully sufficient for the conviction of the perpetrator must if possible be on hand, for further investigation hardly comes into question after the seizure, since a sentence must take place within 8 days, or on the other hand further investigation on the spot by confrontation is made impossible by the evacuation of the prisoners to Germany. Therefore contact should be made with the pertinent military court previous the arrest in order to check on the question as to whether or not the collected evidence suffices.

When in the opinion of the pertinent court-martial and/or the military commander an immediate conviction on the spot is not possible, and the perpetrators are therefore to be evacuated to Germany, the intelligence agencies will inform Reich Security Head-quarters (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) in Berlin SW 11, Prinz Albrecht-Str.8, attention of Herr Kriminaldirektor Fischer, directly, with a statement of the exact number of prisoners and the groups that belong together according to the circumstances of the individual case. Insofar as in individual cases the superior commander has an urgent interest in the conviction by a Wehrmacht court these will be brought to the attention of Reich Security Headquarters. A copy of the whole report to Reich Security Headquarters is to be sent to the Foreign Office/Intelligence, Intelligence Department III.

H1219-0184

The Reich Security Headquarters will determine a state's Police post (Stapostelle), depending on accomodation possibilities which will take over the prisoners. This state's police post makes contact with the proper Intelligence office and arranges the details of the evacuation, particularly if it will be handled by the Secret Military Police (GFP), Military Police, or by the Gestapo itself, as well as manner and place of transfer of subjects.

The decree of the Fuehrer is to be applied, to begin with, only in the occupied western territories (Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, and North France, France).

The intelligence agencies (Asten) must make report to the Chief of Staff on the above regulations decreed by the Foreign Office/Intelligen

For the Chief of the Wehrmacht High Comman

signature: CANARIS

Distribution on the reverse.

Distribution:

Ab(Intelligence III)	127
For information:	
Post (Armed Forces Operational staff.)	1
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FPdW, F, C, C1, C2, each 1	9
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attention of Kriminaldirektor Fischer	1
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Supply	40
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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 833 PS

I, Wolfgang E. THORMANN, M/Sgt. 3377 426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 833 PS.

Wolfgang E. THORMANN
M/Sgt.
33779426

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

1061 PS

THERE IS NO JEWISH GHETTO
IN WARSAW ANYMORE!.

For the Fuehrer and their country the following fell in the battle for the destruction of Jews and bandits in the former ghetto of Warsaw:

(follow 15 names.)

Furthermore

the Polish Police Sergeant Julian Zielinski, born 13 November 1891, 8th Commissariat.

fell on 19 April 1943 while fulfilling his duty.

They gave their utmost, their life. We shall never forget them.

The following were wounded:

(follow the names of 60 Waffen SS personnel,
11 "Watchmen" from Training Camps, probably Lithuanians, to judge by their names,
12 Security Police Officers in SS units
5 men of the Polish Police
2 regular Army personnel(engineers)

Units used in the action

	Average number of personnel used per day:
SS Staff and Police Leader.	6/5
Waffen SS	
SS Panzer Grenadier Training and Reserve Battalion 3, Warsaw.	4/400
SS Cav. Training and Res. Bat. Warsaw	5/381
Police	
SS Police Regiment 22 I Bat.	3/94
III Bat.	3/134
Engineering Emergency Service	1/6
Polish Police	4/363
Polish Fire Brigade	166
Security Police	
Wehrmacht	
Light A. Alarm Battery III/8 Warsaw	2/22
Engineers Det. Of Railway Armored Trains Res. Bat. Rembertow	2/42
Res. Eng. Bat. 14 Gora-Kalwaria	1/34
Foreign Racial Watchmen	
1 Bat. "Trawniki" men	2/335
Total	36/2054

(Translator's note; this obviously means: 36 officers, 2054 men.)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1061-PS
Contd.

Page 1. The creation of special areas to be inhabited by Jews, and the restriction of the Jews with regard to residence and trading is nothing new in the history of the East. Such measures were first taken far back in the Middle Ages; they could be observed as recently as during the last few centuries. These restrictions were imposed with the intention of protecting the aryan population against the Jews.

Indetical considerations led us as early as February, 1940 to conceive the project of creating a Jewish residential district in Warsaw. The initial intention was to establish as the Ghetto that part of the City of Warsaw which has the Vistula as its eastern frontier. The particular situat on prevailing in Warsaw served at first to frustrate this plan. It was moreover opposed by several authorities particularly by the City administrat on. They po nted in particular that disturbances in industry and trade would ensue if a Ghetto were founded in Warsaw, and that it would be impossible to provide the Jews with food if they were assembled in a closed area.

At a conference held in March 1940, it was decided to postpone the plan of creating a Ghetto for the time being, owing to the above objections. At the same time a plan was considered to declare the District of Lublin the collecting area for all Jews within the Government General, especially for the evacuated or fugitive Jews arriving from the Reich. But as early as April 1940, the Higher SS and Police Leader, East, Cracow, issued a declarat.on that there was no intention of assembling the Jews within the Lublin District. In the meantime, the Jews had increasingly taken to crossing the frontiers without permission and illegally. This noted especially at the limits of the Districts of Lowicz and Skierniewice. Conditions in the town of Lowicz became dangerous from the point of view of hygiene as well as from that of the Security Police, owing to these illegal migrations of Jews. The District President of Lowicz therefore, began to install Ghettos in his district in order to avoid these dangers.

The experiences in the district of Lowicz, after Ghettos had been installed, showed that this method is the only one suitable for dispelling the dangers which emanate repeatedly from the Jews.

The necessity of erecting a Ghetto in the City of Warsaw as well became more and more urgent in the summer of 1940, since more and more troops were being assembled in the district of Warsaw after termination of the French campaign. At that time the Department for Hygiene urged the speedy erection of a Ghetto in the interest of preserving the health of the German Forces and of the native population as well. The original plan of establishing the Ghetto in the suburb of Praga as intended in February 1940, would have taken at least 4 to 5 months, since almost 600,000 persons had to be moved. But since experience showed that greater outbreaks of epidemics might be expected in the winter months and since for this reason the District Medical Officer urged that the resettling action ought to be completed by 15 November 1940 at the latest, the plan of establishing a suburban ghetto in Praga was dropped; and instead, the area which hitherto had been used as a quarantine area for epidemics was selected for use as a Jewish residential area. In October 1940, the Governor ordered the Commissioner of the District President for the City of Warsaw to complete the resettlement

H1219-0186

necessary for establishing the Ghetto within the City of Warsaw by 15 November 1940.

The Ghetto thus established in Warsaw was inhabited by about 400,000 Jews. It contained 27,000 apartments with an average of 2½ rooms each. It was separated from the rest of the city by partition and other walls and by walling-up of thoroughfares, windows, doors, open spaces, etc.

It was administered by the Jewish Board of Elders, who received their instructions from the Commissioner for the Ghetto, who was immediately subordinated to the Governor. The Jews were granted self-administration in which the German supervising authorities intervened only where German interest were touched. In order to enable the Jewish Board of Elders to execute its orders, a Jewish Police force was set up, identified by special armbands and a special beret and armed with rubber truncheons. This Jewish Police force was charged with maintaining order and security within the Ghetto and was subordinated to the German and Polish Police.

II

It soon became clear, however, that not all dangers had been removed by this confining the Jews to one place. Security considerations required removing the Jews from the city of Warsaw altogether. The first large resettlement action took place in the period from 22 July to 3 October 1942. In this action 310,322 Jews were removed. In January 1943 a second resettlement action was carried out by which altogether 6,500 Jews were affected.

When the Reichsfuehrer SS visited Warsaw in January 1943 he ordered the SS and Police Leader for the District of Warsaw to transfer to Lublin the armament factories and other enterprises of military importance which were installed within the Ghetto including their personnel and machines. The execution of this transfer order proved to be very difficult, since the managers as well as the Jews resisted in every possible way. The SS and Police Leader thereupon decided to enforce the transfer of the enterprises in a large-scale action which he intended to carry out in three days. The necessary preparations had been taken by my predecessor, who also had given the order to start the large scale action. I myself arrived in Warsaw on 17 April 1943 and took over the command of the action on 19 April 1943, 0800 hours, the action itself having started the same day at 0600 hours.

Before the large-scale action began, the limits of the former Ghetto had been blocked by an external barricade in order to prevent the Jews from breaking out. This barricade was maintained from the start to the end of the action and was especially reinforced at night.

When we invaded the Ghetto for the first time, the Jews and the Polish bandits succeeded in repelling the participating units, including tanks and armored cars, by a well-prepared concentration of fire. When I ordered a second attack, about 0800 hours, I distributed the units, separated from each other by indicated lines, and charged them with combing out the whole of the Ghetto, each unit for a certain part. Although firing commenced again, we now succeeded in combing out the blocks according to plan. The enemy was forced to retire from the roofs and elevated bases to the basements, dug-outs and sewers. In order to prevent their escaping into the sewers, the sewerage system was dammed up below the Ghetto and filled with water, but the Jews frustrated this plan to a great extent by blowing up the turning off valves. Up to the first day we encountered rather heavy resistance, but it was quickly broken by a special raiding party. In the course of further operations we succeeded in expelling

the Jews from their prepared resistance bases, sniper holes, and the like, and in occupying during the 20 and 21 April the greater part of the so-called remainder of the Ghetto to such a degree that the resistance continued within these blocks could no longer be called considerable.

The main Jewish battle group, mixed with Polish bandits, had already retired during the first and second day to the so-called Muranowski Square. There, it was reinforced by a considerable number of Polish bandits. Its plan was to hold the Ghetto by every means in order to prevent us from invading it. The Jewish and Polish standards were hoisted at the top of a concret building as a challenge to us. These two standards, however, were captured on the second day of the action by a special raiding party. SS Untersturmfuehrer Dehmke fell in this skirmish with the bandits; he was holding in his hand a hand-grenade which was hit by the enemy and exploded, injuring him fatally. After only a few days I realized that the original plan had no prospect of success, unless the armament factories and other enterprises of military importance distributed throughout the Ghetto were dissolved. It was therefore necessary to approach these firms and to give them appropriate time for being evacuated and immediately transferred. Thus one of these firms after the other was dealt with, and we very soon deprived the Jews and bandits of their chance to take refuge time and again in these enterprises, which were under the supervision of the Armed Forces. In order to decide how much time was necessary to evacuate these enterprises thorough inspections were necessary. The conditions discovered there are indescribable. I cannot imagine a greater chaos than in the Ghetto of Warsaw. The Jews had control of everything, from the chemical substances used in manufacturing explosives to clothing and equipment for the Armed Forces. The managers knew so little of their own shops that the Jews were in a position to produce inside these shops arms of every kind, especially hand grenades, Molotov cocktails, and the like.

Moreover, the Jews had succeeded in fortifying some of these factories as centers of resistance. Such a center of resistance in an Army accommodation office had to be attacked as early as the second day of the action by an Engineer's Unit equipped with flame-throwers and by artillery. The Jews were so firmly established in this shop that it proved to be impossible to induce them to leave it voluntarily; I therefore resolved to destroy this shop the next day by fire.

The managers of these enterprises, which were generally also supervised by an officer of the Armed Forces, could in most cases make no specified statements on their stocks and the whereabouts of these stocks. The statements which they made on the number of Jews employed by them were in every case incorrect. Over and over again we discovered that these labyrinths of edifices belonging to the armament concerns as residential blocks, contained rich Jews who had succeeded in finding accomodations for themselves and their families under the name of "armament workers" and were leading marvelous lives there. Despite all our orders to the managers to make the Jews leave those enterprises, we found out in several cases that managers simply concealed the Jews by shutting them in, because they expected that the action would be finished within a few days and that they then would be able to continue working with the remaining Jews. According to the statements of arrested Jews, women also seem to have played a prominent part. The Jews are said to have endeavored to keep up good relations with officers and men of the armed forces. Carousing is said to have been frequent, during the course of which business deals are said to have been concluded between Jews and Germans.

H1219-0188

H1219-0189

The number of Jews forcibly taken out of the buildings and arrested was relatively small during the first few days. It transpired that the Jews had taken to hiding in the sewers and in specially erected dug-outs. Whereas we had assumed during the first days that there were only scattered dug-outs, we learned in the course of the large-scale action that the whole Ghetto was systematically equipped with cellars, dug-outs and passages. In every case these passages and dug-outs were connected with the sewer system. Thus, the Jews were able to maintain undisturbed subterranean traffic. They also used this sewer network for escaping subterraneously into the aryan part of the City of Warsaw. Continuously, we received reports of attempts of Jews to escape through the sewer holes. While pretending tobuild air-raid shelters they had been erecting dug -outs within the former Ghetto ever since the autumn of 1942. These were intended to conceal every Jew during the new evacuation action, which they had expected for quite a time, and to enable them to resist the invaders in a concerted action. Through posters, handbills, and whisper propaganda, the communistic resistance movement actually brought it about that the Jews entered the dug-outs as soon as the new large-scale operation started. How far their precautions went can be seen from the fact that many of the dug-outs had been skilfully equipped with furnishings sufficient for entire families, washing and bathing facilities, toilets, arms and munition supplies, and food supplies sufficient for several months. There were differently equipped dug-outs for rich and for poor Jews. To discover the individual dug-outs was difficult for the units, as they had been efficiently camouflaged. In many cases, it was possible only through betrayal on the part of the Jews.

When only a few days had passed, it became apparent that the Jews no longer had any intention to resettle voluntarily, but were determined to resist evacuation with all their force and by using all the weapons at their disposal. So-called battle groups had been formed, led by Polish-Bolshevists; they were armed and paid any price asked for available arms.

During the large-scale action we succeeded in catching some Jews who had already been evacuated and resettled in Lublin or Treblinka, but had broken out from there and returned to the Ghetto, equipped with arms and ammunition. Time and again Polish bandits found refuge in the Ghetto and remained there undisturbed, since we had no forces at our disposal to comb out this maze. Whereas it had been possible during the first days to catch considerable numbers of Jews, who are cowards by nature, it became more and more difficult during the second half of the action to capture the bandits and Jews. Over and over again new battle groups consisting of 20 to 30 or more Jewish fellows, 18 to 25 years of age, accompanied by a corresponding number of women kindled new resistance. These battle groups were under orders to put up armed resistance to the last and if necessary to escape arrest by committing suicide. One such battle group succeeded in mounting a truck by ascending from a sewer in the so-called Prosta, and in escaping with it(about 30 to 35 bandits). One bandit who had arrived with this truck exploded 2 hand grenades, which was the agreed signal for the bandits waiting in the sewer to climb out of it. The bandits and Jews,-there were Polish bandits among these gangs armed with carbines, small arms, and in one case a light machine gun,-mounted the truck and drove away in an unknown direction. The last member of this gang, who was on guard in the sewer and was detailed to close the lid of the sewer hole, was captured. It was he who gave the above information. The search for the truck was unfortunately without result.

During this armed resistance the women belonging to the battle groups were equipped the same as the men; some were members of the Chaluzim movement. Not infrequently, these women fired

pistols with both hands. It happened time and again that these women had pistols or hand grenades(Polish "pineapple" hand grenades) concealed in their bloomers up the last moment to use against the men of the Waffen SS, Police, or Wehrmacht.

The resistance put up by the Jews and bandits could be broken only by relentlessly using all our force and energy by day and night. On 23 April 1943 the Reichs Fuehrer SS issued through the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East at Cracow his order to complete the combing out of the Warsaw Ghetto with the greatest severity and relentless tenacity. I therefore decided to destroy the entire Jewish residential area by setting every block on fire, including the blocks of residential buildings near the armament works. One concern after the other was systematically evacuated and subsequently destroyed by fire. The Jews then emerged from their hiding places and dug-outs in almost every case. Not infrequently, the Jews stayed in the burning buildings until, because of the heat and the fear of being burned alive they preferred to jump down from the upper stories after having thrown mattresses and other upholstered articles into the street from the burning buildings. With their bones broken, they still tried to crawl across the street into blocks of buildings which had not yet been set on fire or were only partly in flames. Of- the Jews changed their hiding places during the night, by moving into the ruins of burnt-out buildings, taking refuge there until they were found by our patrols. Their stay in the sewers also ceased to be pleasant after the first week. Frequently from the street, we could hear loud voices coming through the sewer shafts. Then the men of the Waffen SS, the Police or the Wehrmacht Engineers courageously climbed down the shafts to bring out the Jews and not infrequently they then stumbled over Jews already dead, or were shot at. It was always necessary to use smoke candles to drive out the Jews. Thus one day we opened 183 sewer entrance holes and at a fixed time lowered smoke candles into them, with the result that the bandits fled from what they believed to be gas to the center of the former Ghetto, where they could then be pulled out of the sewer holes there. A great number of Jews, who could not be counted, were exterminated by blowing up sewers and dug-outs.

The longer the resistance lasted, the tougher the men of the Waffen SS, Police and Wehrmacht became; they fulfilled their duty indefatigably in faithful comradeship and stood together as models and examples of soldiers, Their duty hours often lasted from early morning until late at night. At night, search patrols with rags wound round their feet remained at the heels of the Jews and gave them no respite. Not infrequently they caught and killed Jews who used the night hours for supplementing their stores from abandoned dug-outs and for contacting neighboring groups or exchanging news with them.

Considering that the greater part of the men of the Waffen-SS had only been trained for three to four weeks before being assigned to this action, high credit should be given for the pluck, courage, and devotion to duty which they showed. It must be stated that the Wehrmacht Engineers,too, executed the blowing up of dug-outs, sewers, and concrete buildings with undefatigability and great devotion to duty. Officers and men of the Police, a large part ofwhom had already been at the front, again excelled by their dashing spirit.

Only through the continuous and untiring work of all involved did we suceed in catching a total of 56,065 Jews whose extermination can be proved. To this should be added the number of Jews who lost their lives in explosions or fires but whose numbers could not be ascertained.

During the large-scale operation the aryan population was informed by posters that it was strictly forbidden to enter the former Jewish Ghetto and that anybody caught within the former Ghetto without a valid pass would be shot. At the same time these posters informed the aryan population again that the death penalty would be imposed on anybody who intentionally gave refuge to a Jew, especially lodged, supported, or concealed a Jew outside the Jewish residential area.

Permission was granted to the Polish police to pay to any Polish Policeman who arrested a Jew within the aryan part of Warsaw one third of the cash in the Jew's possession. This measure has already produced results.

The Polish population for the most part approved the measures taken against the Jews. Shortly before the end of the large-scale operation, the Governor issued a special proclamation which he submitted to the undersigned for approval before publication, to the Polish population; in it he informed them of the reasons for destroying the former Jewish Ghetto by mentioning the assassinations carried out lately in the Warsaw area and the mass graves found in Catyn; at the same time they were asked to assist us in our fight against Communist agents and Jews(see enclosed poster.)

The large-scale action was terminated on 16 May 1943 with the blowing up of the Warsaw Synagogue at 2015 hours.

Now, there are no more factories in the former Ghetto. All the goods, raw materials, and machines there have been moved and stored somewhere else.. All buildings etc. have been destroyed. The only exception is the so-called Dzielna Prison of the Security Police, which was exempted from destruction.

III

Although the large-scale operation has been completed, we have to reckon with the possibility that a few Jews are still living in the ruins of the former Ghetto; therefore, this area must be firmly shut off from the aryan residential area and be guarded. Police Battalion 'II/23 has been charged with this duty. This Police Battalion has instructions to watch the former Ghetto, particularly to prevent anybody from entering the former Ghetto, and to shoot immediately anybody found inside the Ghetto without authority. The Commander of the Police Battalion will continue to receive further direct orders from the SS and Police Fuhrer. In this way, it should be possible to keep the small remainder of Jews there, if any, under constant pressure and to exterminate them eventually. The remaining Jews and bandits must be deprived of any chance of survival by destroying all remaining buildings and refuges and cutting off the water supply.

It is proposed to change the Dzielna Prison into a concentration camp and to use the inmates to remove, collect and hand over for re-use the millions of bricks, the scrap-iron, and other materials.

IV.

Of the total of 56,065 Jews caught, about 7,000 were exterminated within the former Ghetto in the course of the large-scale action, and 6,929 by transporting them to T.II, which means 14,000 Jews exterminated altogether. Beyond the number of 56,065 Jews an estimated number of 5 to 6,000 were killed by explosions or in fires.

The number of destroyed dug-outs amounts to 631.

H1219-0191

H1219-0192

Booty:
7 Polish rifles, 1 Russian rifle, 1 German rifle,
59 Pistols of various calibers.
several hundred hand grenades, including Polish and home-made ones,
several hundred incendiary bottles,
home-made explosives,
infernal machines with fuses,
a large amount of explosives, ammunition for weapons of all calibers, including some machine-gun ammunition.

Regarding the booty of arms, it must be taken into consideration that the arms themselves could in most cases not be captured, as the bandits and Jews would, before being arrested, throw them into hiding places or holes which could not be ascertained or discovered. The smoking out of the dug-out by our men, also often made the search for arms impossible. As the dug-outs had to be blown up at once, a search later on was out of the question.

The captured hand grenades, ammunition, and incendiary bottles were at once re-used by us against the bandits.

Further booty:
1,240 used military tunics(part of them with medal-ribbons-- Iron Cross and East Medal)
600 pairs of used trousers,
other equipment and German steel-helmets.
108 horses, 4 of them still in the former Ghetto(hearse)

Up to 23 May 1943 we had counted:

4.4 million Zloty; furthermore about 5 to 6 million Zloty not yet counted, a great amount of foreign currency, e.g. $14,300 in paper and $9,200 in gold, moreover valuables(rings, chains, watches etc.) in great quantities.

State of the Ghetto at the termination of the large-scale operation:

Apart from 8 buildings(olice Barracks, hospital, and accomodations for housing working-parties) the former Ghetto is completely destroyed. Only the dividing walls are left standing where no explosions were carried out. But the ruins still contain a vast amount of stones and scrap material which could be used.

Warsaw, 16 May, 1943.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

H1219-0193

(Daily reports)

Copy

SS Service Teletype Message

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Ref No. I ab St/Gr 16 07
Re: Ghetto Operation

Warsaw, 20 April 1943
Journal No. 516/43 secret.

To:
The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operation on 19 April 1943:

Closing of Ghetto commenced 0300 hrs. At 0600 order to Waffen-SS(strength: 16/850) to comb out the remainder of the Ghetto. Hardly had the units fallen in, strong concerted fire-concentration by the Jews and bandits. The tank used in this action and the two heavy armored cars pelted with Molotov cocktails (incendiary bottles). Tank twice set on fire. Owing to this enemy counterattack, we had at first to take the units back. Losses in first attack: 12 men(3 SS-men, 6 Trawniki-men). About 800 hrs. second attack by the units, under the command of the undersigned. Although the counterattack was repeated, this time we succeeded in combing out the blocks of buildings according to plan. We caused the enemy to retire from the roofs and elevated prepared positions into the cellars or dug-outs and sewers. During this combing-out we caught only about 200 Jews. Immediately afterwards raiding parties were directed to dug-outs known to us with the order to pull out the Jews and to destroy the dug-outs. About 380 Jews captured. We found out that the Jews had taken to the sewers. Sewers were completely inundated, to make staying there impossible. About 1730 hrs. we encountered very strong resistance from one block of buildings including machine gun fire. A special raiding party invaded that block and defeated the enemy, but could not catch the resisters. The Jews and criminals resisted from base to base, and escaped at the last moment across lofts or through subterranean passages. About 2030 hrs. the external barricade was reinforced. All units were withdrawn from the Ghetto and dismissed to their barracks. Reinforcement of the barricade by 250 Waffen-SS men. Continuation of operation on 20 April 1943.

Units at my disposal:

SS-Panzer-Gren. Res. Batl.	6/400
SS-Cav. Res. Batl.	10/450
Police	6/165
Security Service.	2/48
Trawniki-men	1/150
Wehrmacht:	
1 10-cm-Howitzer	1/7
1 Flame-thrower	1
Engineers	2/16
Medical detachment	1/1
3 2.28-cm A.A. Guns	2/24

1 French tank of the Waffen-SS
2 heavy armored cars of the Waffen-SS

Total: 31/1262

I put Major of Police Stornagel in command of today's operations subject to my further instructions if necessary.

At 0700 hrs 9 raiding parties were formed, each 1/36 strong, consisting of mixed units, to comb out and to search the remainder of the Ghetto intensively. This search is still in progress; its first objective will be completed by 1100 hrs. In the meantime it has been ascertained that part of the Ghetto which is no longer inhabited but not yet released and which contains several armament factories and the like, there are several centers of resistance, which were so strong that the tank could not go through. 2 raiding parties defeated these centers of resistance and made a passage for the tank men. In this operation we already had two wounded (Waffen-SS)

Enemy is much more cautious than yesterday, since he has of course learned of the heavy arms at our disposal.

My intention is first to comb out completely the remainder of the Ghetto and then to clean out in the same manner the so-called uninhabited Ghetto, which so far has not been released. It has been ascertained in the meantime that the latter part of the Ghetto contains at least 10 to 12 dug-outs, some of which are even in armament factories. The whole operation is made more difficult because there are still factories in the Ghetto which must be protected against bombardment and fire, because they contain machines and tools.

A further report will follow tonight.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

/s/ Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Teletype message

Copy:

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 20 April 1943.

Ref. no. I ab St/Gr 16 07-Journal No. 517/43 secret
Re: Ghetto Operation
To the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Supplementing my teletype message of 20 April 1943--Ref. St/Gr 16 07, re Ghetto operation-- Ibeg to report as follows:

The resistance centers ascertained within the uninhabited but not yet released part of the Ghetto were crushed by a battle group of the Wehrmacht--Engineers and flame-throwers. The

H1219-0194

Wehrmacht had one wounded in this operation, shot through the lungs. Nine raiding parties broke through as far as the Northern limit of the Ghetto. 9 dug-outs were found, their inmates crushed when they resisted, and the dug-outs blown up. What losses the enemy suffered cannot be ascertained accurately. Altogether the 9 raiding parties caught 505 Jews today; those among them who are able-bodied were kept ready for transport to Poniatowo. At about 1500 hrs I managed to arrange that the block of buildings occupied by the Army Accommodation Office said to be occupied by 4,000 Jews is to be evacuated at once. The German manager was asked to call upon the Jewish workers to leave the block voluntarily. Only 28 Jews obeyed this order. Thereupon I resolved either to evacuate the block by force or to blow it up. The A.A. Artillery--3 2-cm. guns used for this operation had two men killed. The 10-cm howitzer, which also was used, expelled the gangs from their strong fortifications and also inflicted losses on them, as far as we were able to ascertain. This action had to be broken off owing to the fall of darkness. On 21 April 1943 we shall attack this resistance center again, as far as possible it will remain blocked off during the night.

In today's action we caught, apart from the Jews reported above, considerable stores of incendiary bottles, hand grenades, ammunition, military tunics, and equipment.

Losses: 2 dead (Wehrmacht)
7 wounded (6 Waffen SS, 1 Trawniki-man)

In one case the bandits had laid pressure mines. I have succeeded in causing the firms T.C. Toebbens, Schultz and Co., and Hoffman to be ready for evacuation with their entire personnel on 21 April 1943 at 0300 hrs. In this way, I hope to get the way free at last for cleaning out the Ghetto. The Trustee Toebbens has pledged himself to induce the Jews, numbering about 4 to 5,000, to follow him voluntarily to the assembling point for being resettled. In case this has as little success as was attained in the case of the Army Accommodation Office, I am going to clean out this part of the Ghetto as well by force. I beg to acknowledge receipt of the order which the Obergruppenführer communicated to me by telephone today, and of the powers granted to me.

Next report on 21 April 1943 at noon.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and
Major-general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 21 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. Ia/b St/Gr 16 07 -Journal Nr. 527/43

Re: Ghetto Operation.

H1219-0195

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

To the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy

Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operation on on 21 April 1943.

Supplementing the report which I made today about 1400 hrs by telephone, I beg to report:

Forces at my disposal as of 20 April 1943.

Start of Operation: 0700 hrs - the whole of the Ghetto has continued to be cordoned off since the start of the operations on 19 April 1943.

Inasmuch as the special operation concerning the block of buildings occupied by the Army Accommodation Office had to be interrupted yesterday because of darkness, one battle group reinforced by Engineers and heavy artillery was again sent into the block of buildings, which was found to contain an enormous quantity of dug-outs and subterranean passages firing from time to time. I resolved therefore to blow up those passages which we had discovered and subsequently to set the entire block on fire. Not until the building was well aflame did screaming Jews make their appearance, and they were evacuated at once. We had no losses in this operation. Precautionary measures were taken in order to ensure that the conflagration remained localized.

The main body of our forces was detailed to cleanse the so-called uninhabited, but not yet released, part of the Ghetto by proceeding from South to North. Before we started this action, we caught 5,200 Jews who had been employed in enterprises under the supervision of the Commissioner for Armament (Rüstungs-Kommissar) and transported them under armed guard to the Railway Station which had been chosen for use in the resettlement. I formed 3 search-parties to which were attached special raiding parties who had the duty to attack or blow up the dug-outs which were known to us. This operation had to be interrupted when darkness set in, after one half of the area mentioned had been combed out.

Continued on 22 April 1943, 0700 hrs.

Apart from the Jews who were to be evacuated, 150 Jews or bandits were killed in battle and about 80 bandits were killed when their dug-outs were blown up. The enemy today used the same arms as on the previous day, particularly home-made explosives. Samples have been kept by the SS and Police Fuehrer. For the first time we observed the participation of members of the Jewish Women's Battle Association(Chaluzim Movement). We captured rifles, pistols, hand grenades, explosives, horses, and parts of SS uniforms.

Own losses: 2 policemen, 2 SS-men, 1 Trawniki-man.

(light wounds)

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and
Major-general of Police.

Certified copy
SS-Sturmbannführer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

H1219-0197

Copy Teletype message.

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

Ref. No. I ab St/Gr 16 07 -Journal Nr. 530/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto Operation.- supplement to Par. 1 of letter of 21 April 1943.
To: The higher SS and Police Fuehrer of Police

Krueger - or deputy

Cracow

Our setting the block on fire achieved the result in the course of the night that those Jews whom we had not been able to find despite all our search operations left their hide-outs under the roofs, in the cellars, and elsewhere, and appeared at the outside of the buildings, trying to escape the flames. Masses of them - entire families - were already aflame and jumped from the windows or endeavored to let themselves down by means of sheets tied together or the like. Steps had been taken so that these Jews as well as the remaining ones were liquidated at once. During the whole night there were shots from buildings which were supposed to be evacuated. We had no losses in our cordoning forces. 5,300 Jews were caught for the evacuation and removed.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop

SS- Brigadefuehrer
and Majorgeneral of Police

Certified copy;
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

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Copy Teletype message.

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab St/Gr 16 07 - Journal Nr. 531/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto Operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of the Ghetto Operation on 22 April 1943 up to 1200 hrs

One raiding party was dispatched to invade once more the block of buildings which for the greater part had burned out or was still aflame, in order to catch those Jews who were still inside. When shooting again started from one block against the men of the Waffen-SS, this block also was set on fire, with the result that a considerable number of bandits were scared from their hide-outs and shot while trying to escape. Apart from those, we caught about 180 Jews in the yards of the

buildings. The main body of our units continued the cleansing action from the line where we terminated this action yesterday. This operation is still in progress. As on the preceding days local resistance was broken and the dug-outs we discovered were blown up. Unfortunately there is no way of preventing part of the Jews and bandits from taking refuge in the sewers below the Ghetto, where we can hardly catch them since they have stopped the flooding. The City Administration is not in a position to frustrate this nuisance. Neither did the use of smoke candles or the introduction of Creosote into the water have the desired result. Cooperation with the Wehrmacht splendid.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw

signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major-general of Police

Certified copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. ab St/Gr- 16 o7-Journal Nr. 532/43 secret.
Re : Ghetto Operation.

The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation of 22 April 1943. Report on action up to 1200 hrs has already been submitted by my message of today.

Continuing, I beg to report:

When the special raiding party searched the remainder of the blocks as already reported, they met with resistance at some places; they had the following success: 1,100 Jews caught for evacuation, 203 bandits and Jews killed, 15 dug-outs blown up. They captured 80 incendiary bottles and other booty. Units at my disposal: as reported by teletype message on 20 April 1943. Journal No. 516/43 secret.

Our losses: SS-Untersturmfuehrer Dehmke(dead); enemy hit a hand grenade which he carried. (SS-Cav.Res. Batl.)

1 Sergeant of Police(shot through the lungs)

When the Engineers blew up the dug-outs, a considerable number of Jews and bandits were buried under the ruins. In a number of cases it was found necessary to start fires in order to smoke the gangs out.

I must add that since yesterday some of the units have been shot at time and again from outside the Ghetto, that is, from the Aryan part of Warsaw. Raiding parties at once entered

H1219-0198

the area in question and in one case succeeded in capturing 35 Polish bandits, Communists, who were liquidated at once. Today it happened repeatedly when we found it necessary to execute some bandits, that they collapsed shouting "Long live Poland", "Long live Moscow".

The operation will be continued on 23 April 1943, 0700 hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Maj. Gen. of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

H1219-0199

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Copy

Teletype message.

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 23 April 1943.

Ref. No. : I ab St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 538/43 secret
Re: Ghetto Operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operation on 23 April 1943.
Start: 0700 hours.

The whole of the former Ghetto had been divided for the purposes of today's combing-out operations into 24 districts. One reinforced searching party was detailed to each district with special orders. These assignments had to be carried out by 1600 hours.

Result of this action: 600 Jews and bandits ferreted out and captured, about 200 Jews and bandits killed, 48 dug-outs, some of them of a quite elaborate character, blown up. We captured apart from valuables and money - some gas masks.

The units had been informed that we intended to terminate the operation today. In the morning the Jews had already become aware of this instruction. This is why a renewed search by the searching parties was undertaken after an interval of 1 to 1½ hours. The result was, as always, that again Jews and bandits were discovered to be in various blocks. From one block shots were even fired against the cordoning units. An attack by a special battle group was ordered and in order to smoke the bandits out, every building was now set on fire. The Jews and bandits held out, every building was now set on fire. The Jews and bandits held their fire up to the last moment and then concerted their fire against the units. They even used carbines. A number of bandits who were shooting from balconies were hit by our men and crashed down.

Furthermore, today we discovered a place said to have been the headquarters of the "P PR"; we found it unoccupied and destroyed it. It was on this 5th day of operations that obviously we found the worst of the terrorists and activists, who so far had always found ways and means to dodge every

searching or evacuation action.

A racial German reported that again some Jews had escaped through the sewers into the aryan part of the city. We learned from a traitor that there were some Jews in a certain house. A special motorized raiding party invaded the building and caught 3 Jews, 2 of them females. During this operation their motor-car was pelted with one incendiary bottle and one explosive; 2 Policemen were wounded.

The whole operation is rendered more difficult by the cunning way in which the Jews and bandits act; for instance, we discover that the hearses which were used to collect the corpses lying around at the same time bring living Jews to the Jewish cemetery, and thus they are enabled to escape, from the Ghetto. Now this way of escape also is barred by continuous control of the hearses.

At the termination of today's operation about 2200 hours, we discovered that again about 30 bandits had passed into a so-called armaments factory, where they had found refuge. Since the forces are storing goods of great value in this enterprise, this factory was requested to evacuate the building by noon on 24 April: this will enable us to cleanse that labyrinth of a building tomorrow.

Today 3,500 Jews were caught who are to be evacuated from the factories. A total of 19,450 Jews have been caught for resettlement or already evacuated up to today. Of these about 2,500 Jews are still to be loaded. The next train will start on 24 April 1943.

Strength as of 22 April 1943, without 150 Trawniki men; these have already been put at the disposal of the Eastern Command as reinforcement for another assignment.

Our losses: 2 police corporals("SS") wounded,
1 Trawniki man wounded.

The operation will be continued on 24 April 1943, 1000 hours. This hour was chosen so that Jews who may still be in the Ghetto will believe that the operation was actually terminated today.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy:

SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 24 April 1943.

Ref. Nr.: I ab St/Wdt-16 07 Journal No. 545/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto operation.

The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the Police
Krueger or deputy.

H1219-0200

Cracow

Progress of operation on 24 April 1943, start 1000 hours.

Contrary to the preceding days, the 24 searching parties which had again been formed did not start at one end of the Ghetto, but proceeded from all sides at the same time. Apparently the Jews still in the Ghetto were deceived by the fact that the operation did not start until 1000 hours into believing that the action really had been terminated yesterday. The search action, therefore, had especially satisfactory results today. This success is furthermore due to the fact that the non-commissioned officers and men have meanwhile become accustomed to the cunning fighting, methods and tricks used by the Jews and bandits and that they have acquired great skill in tracing down the dug-outs which are found in such great number. The raiding parties having returned, we set about to clean a certain block of buildings, situated in the north-eastern part of the former Ghetto. In this labyrinth of buildings there was a so-called armaments firm which reportedly had goods worth millions for manufacture and storage. I had notified the Wehrmacht of my intentions on 23 April 1943 about 2100 hours, and had requested them to remove their goods by 1200 hours. Since the Wehrmacht did not start this evacuation until 1000 hours I felt obliged to extend the term until 1800 hours. At 1815 hours a search party entered the premises, the building having been cordoned off, and found that a great number of Jews were within the building. Since some of these Jews resisted, I ordered the building to be set on fire. Not until all the buildings along the street and the back premises on either side were well aflame did the Jews, some of them on fire, emerge from these blocks, some of them endeavored to save their life by jumping into the street from windows and balconies, after having thrown down beds, blankets, and the like. Over and over again we observed that Jews and bandits, despite the danger of being burned alive, preferred to return into the flames rather than risk being caught by us. Over and over again the Jews kept up their firing almost to the end of the action: thus the engineers had to be protected by a machine gun when toward nightfall they had to enter forcibly a concrete building which had been very strongly fortified. Termination of today's operation; on 25 April 1943 at 0145 hours. 1660 Jews were caught for evacuation, 1814 culled out of dug-outs, about 330 shot. Innumerable Jews were destroyed by the flames or perished when the dug-outs were blown up. 26 dug-outs were blown up and an amount of paper money, especially dollars was captured; this money has not yet been counted.

Our forces; as on the preceding day, minus 50 men of the Waffen SS.

Our losses: 2 SS men and one Trawniki man wounded.

Altogether there have now been caught in this action 25,500 Jews who lived in the former Ghetto. Since there are only vague estimates available of the actual number of inhabitants I assume that now only very small numbers of Jews and bandits still remain within the Ghetto.

Operation will be continued on 25 April 1943, 1300 hours.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of teletype messages nos. 1222 and 1223 of 24 April 1943. As far as can be predicted, the present large-scale operation will last until Easter Monday inclusive.

H1219-0201

Today large posters were affixed to the walls surrounding the Ghetto, announcing that everybody who enters the former Ghetto without being able to prove his identity will be shot.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed; Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and Major
General of Police.

Certified Copy:

SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 25 April 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/Fdt-16 07 - Journal No. 549/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger-- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 25 April 1943, start 1300 hours.

For today 7 search parties were formed, strength 1/70 each, each allotted to a certain block of buildings.

Their order was: "Every building is to be combed out once more; dug-outs have to be discovered and blown up, and the Jews have to be caught. If any resistance is encountered or if dug-outs cannot be reached, the buildings are to be burnt down". Apart from the operations undertaken by these 7 search parties, a special operation was undertaken against a center of bandits, situated outside the wall surrounding the former Ghetto and inhabited exclusively by Poles.

Today's operations of the search parties ended almost everywhere in the starting of enormous conflagrations. In this manner the Jews were forced to leave their hide-outs and refuges. A total of 1,960 Jews were caught alive. The Jews informed us that among them there are certain parachutists who were dropped here and bandits who had been equipped with arms from some unknown source. 274 Jews were killed. As in the preceding days, uncounted Jews were buried in blown up dug-outs and, as can be observed time and again, burned with this bag of Jews today. We have, in my opinion, caught a very considerable part of the bandits and lowest elements of the Ghetto. Intervening darkness prevented immediate liquidation. I am going to try to obtain a train for T II tomorrow. Otherwise liquidation will be carried out tomorrow. Today also, some armed resistance was encountered; in a dug-out three pistols and some explosives were captured. Furthermore, considerable amounts of paper money, foreign currency, gold coins, and jewelry were seized today.

H1219-0202

The Jews still have considerable property. While last night a glare of fire could be seen above the former Ghetto, today one can observe a giant sea of flames. Since we continue to discover great numbers of Jews whenever we search and comb out, the operation will be continued on 26 April 1943. Start: 1000 hours.

Including today, a total of 27,464 Jews of the former Warsaw Ghetto, have been captured.

Our forces; as on the previous day.
Our losses; 3 members of the Waffen-SS
and one member of the security police wounded.

Total losses up to date:

Waffen SS	27 wounded
Police	9 "
Security Police	4 "
Wehrmacht	1 "
Trawniki men	9 "
	50 "

and 5 dead;

Waffen SS	2 dead
Wehrmacht	2 "
Trawniki men	1 "
	5 "

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw,

signed; Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

Certified copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 26 April 1943.

Ref. No. I. ab-St/Dt-16 07 -Journal Nr. 550/43 secret
Re: Ghetto operation - supplementary report

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

1.) The operation on 25 April 1943, was terminated at 2200 hrs.

2.)General effects of the execution of this operation.

The Poles resident in Warsaw are much impressed by the toughness of our operations in the foremr Ghetto. As can be seenfrom the daily reports, the general situation has greatly calmed down since the beginning of that operation within the city area of Warsaw. From this fact one may conclude that the bandits and

saboteurs resided in the former Ghetto, and that now all of them have been destroyed.

In this connection the fact may be of some interest, that an illegal ammunition store was seen to explode when we burned down a certain building in the dwelling area on which we were working at the time.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer
and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype Message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 26 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/Wst-16 07 Journal Nr. 551/43 secret.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger,--or deputy.

Cracow

Start of operation: 1000 hrs.

The whole of the former Ghetto was once more combed through today by the same search parties, each of them allotted to the same district as before. In this way I tried to bring about that the leaders of these parties work in thoroughfares, blocks of buildings, and courtyards which they know already and that thus they are able to penetrate deeper and deeper into the maze of dug-outs and subterranean passages. Almost every search party reported resistance, which however they broke either by returning fire or by blowing up the dug-outs. It becomes clearer and clearer that it is now the turn of the toughest and strongest among the Jews and bandits. Several times dug-outs have been forcibly broken open, the inmates of which had not come to the surface during the whole of this operation. In a number of cases the inmates of the dug-outs were hardly in a condition, when the dug-out had been blown up, to crawl to the surface. The captured Jews report that many of the inmates of the dug-outs became insane from the heat, the smoke, and the explosions. Several Jews were arrested who had kept close liaison with the group of Polish terrorists and collaborated with it. Outside the former Ghetto we arrested 29 Jews. During today's operation several blocks of buildings were burned down. This is the only and final method which forces this trash and sub-humanity to the surface. We again captured arms, incendiary bottles, explosive charges and considerable amounts of cash and foreign currency. Today I also arranged that several so-called armament and defense enterprises will evacuate their stores from the buildings at once, so that

these buildings in which the Jews now have taken refuge, under the protection of the army of the German Wehrmacht and police, can be combed out. In one case we again discovered, as previously, that in a building which had been said to contain a giant enterprise there existed in fact almost no stores or goods. One factory was closed without further ado, and the Jews were evacuated.

Result of today's operation:

30 Jews evacuated, 1,330 Jews pulled out of dug-outs and immediately destroyed, 362 Jews killed in battle. Caught today altogether: 1,722 Jews. This brings the total of Jews caught to 29,186. Moreover, it is very probable that numerous Jews have perished in the 13 dug-outs blown up today and in the conflagrations.
At the time of writing not one of the Jews caught still remains within Warsaw. The scheduled transport to T II had no success(Note of Translator: This probably that no Jews were available for regular transport to the extermination camp.

Strength: as on preceding day.

Our losses: none

End of today's operation at 2145 hrs; will be continued on 27 April 1943 at 0900 hrs.

The SS and Police -Fuehrer in
the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major-general of Police;

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 27 April 1943.

Ref. No. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 555/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto Operation.

To the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police

Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 27 April 1943. Start: 0900 hrs.

For today's operation I formed 24 raiding parties with the same task as on several days of last week; they had to search the former Ghetto in smaller groups. These search parties pulled 780 Jews out of dug-outs and shot 115 Jews who resisted. This operation was terminated about 1500 hrs.; some of the parties had to continue to operate because they had found more dug-outs.

H1219-0205

At 1600 hrs a special battle group, 320 officers and men strong, started cleansing a large block of buildings situated on both sides of the so-called Niska Street in the North-Eastern part of the former Ghetto. After the search the entire block was set on fire, after having been completely cordoned off. In this action a considerable number of Jews were caught. As before, they remained in the dug-outs, which were either below the ground or in the lofts of the buildings until the end. They fired their arms to the last moment, and then jumped down into the street, sometimes from as far up as the fourth floor, having previously thrown down beds, mattresses, etc, but not until the flames made any other escape impossible. A total of 2,560 Jews were caught today within the former Ghetto, of whom 547 were shot. Moreover, Jews in a not ascertainable number perished when dug-outs were blown up, or in the flames. The sum total of Jews, formerly residing in the Ghetto caught in this action, now amounts to 31,746.
We learned from an anonymous letter that there were a considerable number of Jews in a block of buildings adjoining the North-Eastern part of the Ghetto, but outside of it. A Special raiding party under the command of 1st. Lt. of Police Dichl was dispatched to attack these buildings. The raiding party discovered a gang of about 120 men, strongly armed with pistols, rifles, hand grenades, and light machine guns, who resisted. They succeeded in destroying 24 bandits in battle and arresting 52 bandits. The remainder could not be caught or destroyed, since darkness intervened. The buildings, however, were surrounded at once, so that an escape will hardly be possible. This cleansing action will be continued tomorrow. Moreover we arrested 17 Poles, among whom 2 Polish Policemen, who should have been aware, among other things, of the existence of this gang. In this operation we captured 3 rifles, 12 pistols, partly of heavier caliber, 100 Polish "pineapple" hand grenades, 27 German steel helmets, quite a number of German uniforms, tunics and coats which were even furnished with the ribbon of the East-medal, some reserve magazines for machine guns, 300 rounds of ammunition etc. The leader of the raiding party had a difficult task because the bandits were disguised in German uniform, but despite this fact, he did his duty with great efficiency. Among the bandits who were caught or killed, there were some Polish terrorists who were identified with certainty. Today we succeeded furthermore in discovering and liquidating one of the founders and leaders of the Jewish-Polish resistance movement. The external appearance of the Jews whom we are catching now shows that it is now the turn of those Jews who were the leaders of the entire resistance movement. They jumped from the burning windows and balconies, abusing Germany and the Fuehrer and cursing the German soldiers.
SS-men who descended into the sewers discovered that a great number of corpses of perished Jews are being washed away by the water.

Our strength: From 0700 to 1900 hrs. 288 German Police)
200 Trawnikimen)
140 Polish Police) Cordoning Forces.

From 1900 to 0700 hrs 288 German Police)
250 Waffen-SS)
140 Polish Police)

H1219-0206

Strength in the operation:

3/115 German Police
4/400 Waffen-SS
1/6 Engineering Serv.
2/30 security police
2/21 Engineers.

Our losses: 3 wounded:

2 Waffen-SS
1 Trawniki-man

Termination of operation: 2300 hrs.

Will be continued on 28 April 1943 at 1000hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw. signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Maj. Gen. of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

From : The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 28 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/Gr- 16 07 Journal Nr. 562/43 secr.
Re: Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police.
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow.

Progress of operation on 28 April 1943. Start 1000 hrs.

Today, 10 raiding parties were formed for combing out the whole of the Ghetto. These raiding parties again discovered proceeding step by step, a number of dug-outs, which were found to have been prepared as far ago as the middle of last year for use in the resistance of the Jews. A total of 335 Jews were forcibly pulled out of these dug-outs. Apart from these operations, we continued to cleanse the resistance center used by the Jewish military organization, situated at the borders of the Ghetto. We succeeded in shooting 10 more bandits, and in arresting 9, beyond those caught yesterday, and in capturing more arms, ammunition, and military equipment. In the afternoon a battle group again was directed against a block of buildings which had already been combed out; the block was set on fire during this operation. As on previous days, masses of Jews emerged, forced out by the flames and the enormous clouds of smoke. At another point an Engineer Officer, attached by the Wehrmacht to the units with great trouble opened a dug-out situated about 3 meters below ground. From this dug-out, which had been ready since October of last year and was equipped with running water, toilet, and electric light, we pulled out 274 of the richest

H1219-0207

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

and most influential Jews. Today again we encountered very strong resistance in many places and broke it. It becomes clearer every day that we are now encountering the real terrorists and activists, because of the duration of the operation.

Result of today: 1,655 Jews caught for evacuation, of whom 110 were killed in battle.
Many more Jews were killed by the flames; moreover, Jews in an unascertainable number were destroyed by the dug-outs being blown up. By the results of today the number of Jews caught or destroyed rises to 33,401 altogether. This number does not include the Jews who were killed by fire or destroyed in the dug-outs.
Our strength: as on the previous day.
Our losses: 3 wounded(1 Police, 2 Waffen-SS)
Termination of operation: 2200 hrs. Will be continued on 29 April 1943. 1000 hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.
Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 29 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 566/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation of 29 April 1943. Start 1000 hrs: As on the previous day I formed search parties, who had the special task of searching those blocks of buildings which had been recently separated. A larger raiding party was detailed to clean a certain block of buildings(formerly the Hallmann concern) and to burn this block down. 36 more dug-outs used for habitation were discovered altogether, and from them and other hideouts and from the burning buildings 2,359 Jews were caught, of whom 106 were killed in battle.
Captured are 2 rifles, 10 pistols, 10 kilograms of explosives, and ammunition of various types.
When a large dug-out was blown up, the entire building collapsed and everyone of the bandits perished. In the ensuing conflagration loud detonations and darting flames showed that the building must have contained large stores of ammunition and explosives. Some sewer entrances were blown up. Two exits discovered outside the Ghetto were also made unusable by blowing them up or walling them up.
The depositions of some of the inmates of the dug-outs are to the effect that these Jews have been unable to leave the dug-outs

for the last 10 days and that their food, etc. is now beginning to grow short because the large scale operation has lasted so long. Furthermore, the Jews testify that bandits appeared at night who were Jews or sometimes Poles, wearing black masks, who walled the dug-outs up from the outside and admonished them not to give any signs of life, so that they could continue to live in the Ghetto when the action was finished. Some of the armaments factories are being evacuated very slowly. In several cases one gains the impression that this is done intentionally. Thus I discovered with regard to one firm, Schulz and Co., which I had visited on Easter Monday and then instructed to start evacuation at once and to have it completed within 3 days, that up till today, Thursday, nothing had been done.

Our strength: as on the previous day.
Our losses: none.
Termination of operation at 2100 hrs. Will be continued on 30 April 1943, 0900 hrs.
Total caught or destroyed: 35,760

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

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Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 30 April 1943.

Ref No. I ab-St/Gr-16 07 Journal No. 579/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto operation.

To: The higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 30 April 1943, start 0900 hrs.

Combing out by search parties was continued. Although some giant blocks of buildings now are completely burned out, the Jews continue to stay in the dug-outs 2 to 3 meters below ground. In many cases we are not able to discover those dug-outs unless some Jew, whom we have already caught, gives us a hint as to their whereabouts. Repeatedly, during the last few days, Jews have testified that some armed Jews emerge at night from some hide-outs or dug-outs and threaten the other Jews with shooting if they give any signs of life. We were able to ascertain beyond all doubt that several dug-outs had been closed from the outside by these bandits, who tried in this manner to prove that they meant business. Altogether, 30 dug-outs were discovered, evacuated, and blown up today. Again we caught a great number of bandits and subhumans. Apart from the bombing-out operations effected by small parties, two larger battle groups were occupied with bombing out and destroying by fire several interconnected blocks of buildings.

H1219-0210

A total of 1599 Jews were caught today, of whom 179 were killed in battle. The sum total of Jews caught up to date thereby rises to 37,359. 3,855 Jews were loaded today. The number of Jews in possession of arms was much higher than before among the Jews caught during the last few days. Today, we again captured arms and particularly parts of German uniforms from them. The operation against Fort Traugutta did not have any positive results. Inasfar as we were able to discover subterranean exits, we either occupied them or blew them up. In attacking one of the blocks we had to use a gun today.

Our strength:
Used in the operation:

Police	5/133
Security Police	3/36
Waffen SS	6/432
Engineer	2/40
Staff.	3/7

Cordoning forces:

Waffen SS	3/318
German Police	2/89
Trawniki men	200

moreover some Polish Police.

Our losses: 1 wounded (Police)

Termination of Today's large scale action: 2100 hours.

Will be continued on 1 May 1943, 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, May 1, 1943.

Ref:Nr. I ab/St/Gr - 16 07 Journal No. 583/43 secret.
Re: Large scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large scale operation on 1 May 1943, start 0900 hrs.

10 searching parties were detailed, moreover a larger battle group was detailed to comb out a certain block of buildings,

with the added instruction to burn that block down. Within this block of buildings there existed a so-called armament factory which had not yet been entirely evacuated, although it had had enough time to do so. It was not exempted from the operation. Today's operation a total of 1,026 Jews were caught, of whom 245 were killed, either in battle or while resisting. Moreover, a considerable number of bandits and ringleaders were also caught. In one case a Jew who had already been made ready for transport fired three shots against a 1st Lieutenant of Police, but missed his mark. All the Jews caught today were forcibly pulled out of dug-outs. Not a single one gave himself up voluntarily, after his dug-out had been opened. A considerable part of the Jews caught were pulled out of the sewers. We continued systematically blowing up or blocking up the sewer entrances. In one case the Engineers laid a strong concentrated charge and had to proceed to an adjoining entrance where they had something to do. In the meantime a Jew emerged from the sewer, removed the fuse from the concentrated charge, and appropriated the charge. In the further course of this operation we suceeded in catching this Jew, still in possession of the concentrated charge.

In order to ascertain the movements of the Jews during the night, today I used for the first time 5 scouting parties, each 1/9 strong, at irregular intervals during the night. In general, it has to be stated that our men need estraordinary diligence and energy to discover the Jews who are still in so-called dug-outs, caves, and in the sewerage system. It can be expected that the remainder of the Jews who formerly inhabited the Ghetto will now be caught. The sum total of Jews caught so far has risen to 38,385. Not included in this figure are those who died in the flames or in the dug-outs. One patrol discovered an unascertainable number of corpes floating in a main sewer under the Ghetto. Outside of the Ghetto, in the immediate vicinity of Warsaw, the gendarmerie has shot a total of 150 Jews who could be proved to have escaped from Warsaw.

Again we captured pistols and explosives.

Our strength: Used in operation:

Police(German)	4/102
Waffen SS	7/350
Engineers(Wehrmacht)	2/38
Engineering Emergency Service.	1/6
Security Police	2/1

Cordoning units:

Waffen SS	300
German Police	1/ 71
Trawniki	250

Our losses: 1 Policeman - wounded yesterday, died from wounds.

Termination of today's large-scale action: 2200 hours.

Will be continued on 2 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS- Sturmbannfuehrer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

H1219-0212

Copy Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 2 May 1943.

Ref.No. I ab St/Gr-16 07 Journal No. 584/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 2 May 1943, start 1000 hrs: 9 raiding parties combed out the whole area of the former Ghetto; moreover a larger detachment was detailed to clean out or destroy one block of buildings grouped around the two armament enterprises Transavia and Rischniewski. To find more dug-outs, the raiding parties took along with them some Jews caught on the previous day to act as guides. In these operations the raiding parties pulled out 944 Jews from dug-outs; 235 more Jews were shot on this occasion. When the block of buildings mentioned above was destroyed, 120 Jews were caught and numerous Jews were destroyed when they jumped from the attics to the inner courtyards, trying to escape the flames. Many more Jews perished in the flames or were destroyed when the dug-outs and sewer entrances were blown up. The Jews were removed from two armaments concerns and the managers were requested to evacuate within a short time.

Altogether we caught today: 1,852 Jews.
The sum total of Jews caught thereby rises to 40,237 Jews.
27 dug-outs were discovered, forcibly opened and destroyed, arms and ammunition captured. When the external barricade was shot at and when some Jews who broke out from a sewer entrance outside the Ghetto made an attack, we suffered 7 losses, 4 Policemen and 3 Polish Policemen. The scouting parties used during the night encountered armed resistance from some Jews who under the protection of darkness ventured to emerge from their holes and dug-outs. We did not suffer losses thereby. On the other hand, a considerable number of Jews were killed or wounded in this operation.

Our Strength:

Used in operation:	German Police	3/98
	Engineering Em Service	1/6
	Security Police	3/12
	Engineers(Wehrmacht)	2/37
	SS-Gren	11/409
	SS-Cav.	3/7
Cordoning forces	German Police	2/9
	SS-Gren.	1/300
	Trawniki	200

Our losses: 4 Policemen wounded
3 Polish policemen wounded.

Present at today's large-scale operation was the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police Krueger.
Termination of operation: 2030 hours. Will be continued on 3 May 1943, 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
Signed: Stroop
SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

Certified copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 3 May 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/Gr- 16 07-Journal Nr. 597/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East.
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger-- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 3 May 1943, start 0900 hrs. In the combing-out operation of the former Jewish Ghetto today 19 more dug-outs were discovered and the result was as follows:

Pulled out of dug-outs.	1,392 Jews.
shot	95
Evacuated from former armament factories.	177

The sum total of Jews caught thereby rises to 41,806 Jews In most cases the Jews offered armed resistance before they left the dug-outs. We had two casualties(wounded). Some of the Jews and bandits fired pistols from both hands. Since we discovered several times today, that Jewesses had pistols concealed in their bloomers, every Jew and bandit will be ordered, from today on, to strip completely for the search. We captured among other things, one German rifle, model 98 two 08 pistols and other calibers, also home-made hand grenades. The Jews cannot be induced to leave their dug-outs until several smoke candles have been burned. According to depositions made yesterday and today, the Jews were asked during the second half of 1942 to erect air raid shelters. At that time under the camouflage of erecting air-raid shelters, they began to build the dug-outs which they are now inhabiting, in order to use them for an anti-Jewish operation. Some of the scouting parties used in the Ghetto were shot at last night. One casualty(wounded). Thesesscouting parties reported that groups of armed bandits marched through the Ghetto.

Strength: as on the previous day.
Losses: 3 SS-men wounded.
Termination of today's operation: 2100 hrs.
Will be continued on 4 May 1943. 0900 hrs.

3,019 Jews were loaded.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS Sturmmann and Fuehrer's

Translation of Document No. 1061-PS
Contd.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 4 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 603/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 4 May 1943, start 0900 hrs.

For mopping up the dug-outs a raiding party was sued, 1/60 strong and reinforced by an Engineers' detachment provided by the Wehrmacht. This raiding party pulled 550 Jews out of dug-outs and killed in battle 188 Jews. Discovering the dug-outs becomes more and more difficult. Often they can only be discovered by betrayal through other Jews. If the Jews are requested to leave their dug-out voluntarily, they hardly ever obey; they can only be forced to do so by the use of smoke-candles.

The main forces were detailed about 1100 hours to comb out, mop up, and destroy two large blocks of buildings, containing the former firms Toebbens, Schulz and Co., and others. After these blocks had been completely cordoned off, we requested the Jews who were still within the buildings to come forward voluntarily. By this measure, we caught 456 Jews for evacuation. Not until the blocks of buildings were well aflame and were about to collapse did a further considerable number of Jews emerge, forced to do so by the flames and the smoke. Time and again the Jews try to escape even through burning buildings. Innumerable Jews whom we saw on the roofs during the conflagration perished in the flames. Others emerged from the upper stories in the last possible moment and were only able to escape death in the flames by jumping down. Today we caught a total of 2,283 Jews, of whom 204 were shot and innumerable Jews were destroyed in dug-outs and in the flames. The sum total of Jews caught rises to 44,089.

As is learned from depositions made by the Jews, today we caught part of the governing body of the so-called "Party". One member of the committee which leads the gang will be used tomorrow for mopping up some more fortified dug-outs with armed Jews inside. When the armament enterprises were evacuated, we again observed that the goods carted away were by no means valuable military equipment, as had been pretended, but trifles, like used furniture and other requisitioned items. We took appropriate measures against this at once.

The scouting parties who patrolled during the night in the former Ghetto again reported movements of the Jews in the burned out and destroyed streets and courtyards. In order to be better able to take the Jews by surprise, the scouting parties at night tie rags and other stuff round their shoes. In skirmishes between the scouting parties and Jews, 30 Jews were shot.

H1219-0214

We captured 1 carbine, 3 pistols, and some ammunition. During the conflagration a considerable amount of stored ammunition exploded.

Our strength:
used in operation:

German Police	4/101
Engineering Bn. Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers.	2/41
Waffen SS.	11/407

Cordoning forces;	Day	Night
German Police	2/87	1/11
WaffenSS	25	1/300
Trawniki	200	
Polish Police	1/180	1/180

Our losses: None.

Termination of operation: 2330 hours, will be continued on 5 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Major-general of Police.

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

Form: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 5 May 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab/St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 607/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

TO: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 5 May 1943. Start 1000 hrs. In the beginning of today's operations the raiding parties seemed to have less results than on the preceding days. When the operation terminated, however, quite a number of dug-outs had again been discovered, owing to the tracking ability of the men and to betrayal; 40 of these dug-outs were destroyed. As far as possbile, the Jews in these dug-outs were caught(1070 altogether). The combing out patrols shot about 126 Jews. Today again the Jews resisted in several places until they were captured. In several cases the entrances(hatches) of the dug-outs were forcibly held or bolted from the inside, so that only by using a strong explosive charge could we force them open and destroy the inmates. Today, we again captured arms and ammunition, including one pistol. From one enterprise still in existence(so-called Frosta) 2,850 Jews were caught for evacuation. This figure was included in the sum: total

reported earlier, so that only 1,070 have to be added.; the present sum total therefore is 45,159.
Our strength: as on the preceding day.
Our losses: 1 SS man wounded, 1 Policeman wounded.
Sum total of losses to date: 8 dead, 55 wounded.

Termination of operation: 2200 hrs. Will be continued on 6 May 1943, 0800 hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed; Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

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Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 6 May 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gt 16 07 Journal No. 614/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto large-scale operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 6 May 1943, start 0930 hrs.

Today we combed especially those blocks of buildings which were destroyed by fire on 4 May 1943. Although it was hardly to be expected that any living person could still exist in these blocks, we discovered quite a number of dug-outs in which a burning heat had developed. From these dug-outs and from other dug-outs which we discovered in other parts of the Ghetto, we pulled out 1,553 Jews. While resisting, and in a skirmish, 356 Jews were shot. In this skirmish the Jews fired from 08 pistols and other calibers and threw Polish "pineapple" hand grenades. One SS Unterscharfuehrer was wounded and a total of 47 dug-outs were destroyed.

2 men of the external cordoning forces were wounded. The Jews who had broken out from the Ghetto seem to be returning now with the intention of assisting the Ghetto Jews by force or liberating them. One Jew who had escaped from Lublin was caught just outside of the Ghetto wall. He was armed as follows: 1 08 pistol, ample reserve ammunition, 2 Polish "pineapple" hand grenades. It could not be reliably ascertained so far whether the so-called "Party Directorate" of the Jews("PPR") have been caught or destroyed. We are on their traces. It is to be hoped that tomorrow we shall succeed in tracing down this so-called Party Directorate. In order to enable us to intercept more effectively the Jews and ban dits who approach the Ghetto, covering detachments of the

external barricade were shifted farther inside the aryan part. The former miniature Ghetto "Prosta" was searched by raiding parties today. 16 caught some Jews who had stayed behind. The firm Toebbens was requested to evacuate, this miniature Ghetto by noon on 10 May 1943. The so-called Library, situated outside the Ghetto, was put at their disposal for temporary storage of their raw materials, etc.

The sum total of Jews caught so far rises to 47,068. The Polish Police take pains to deliver to my office every Jew who turns up within the city, because they are eager to win such premiums as have been paid in earlier cases. The undersigned received some anonymous letters in which he was notified of the fact that some Jews are staying in the aryan part of the city. One anonymous letter draws a parallel between Katyn and the large-scale action within the Ghetto.

Our Strength:

Used in operation:

German Police	4/101
Engineering Em. Service.	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers	3/72
Waffen SS	10/500

Cordoning forces.	Day	Night
German Police	2/87	1/11
Waffen SS	25	1/300
Trawniki	200	-
Polish Police	1/180	1/180

Our losses:

1 Policeman dead
1 " seriously wounded
1 SS Unterscharfuehrer less seriously wounded.

Termination of Operation: 2100 hours, will be continued on 7 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 7 May 1943.

Ref. Nr. I sb/St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 616/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer West,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police.

Krueger--or Deputy

Cracow.

H1219-0217

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

Progress of large-scale operation on 7 May 1943, start 1000 hrs.

The combing-out parties today obtained the following results: 49 dug-outs discovered. Part of the Jews were caught. A considerable, not ascertainable, number of Jews who refused to leave the dug-outs and offered armed resistance were destroyed when the dug-outs were blown up. Altogether 1,019 Jews were caught alive today, 255 shot. The sum total of Jews caught so far rises to 48,342. Today we again encountered armed resistance in several cases, whereby we lost 1 SS man (wounded) We captured 4 pistols of various calibers and some stores of ammunition.
The location of the dug-out used by the so-called select "Party Directorate" is now known. It is to be forced open tomorrow. The Jews testify that they emerge at night to get fresh air, since it is unbearable to stay permanently within the dug-outs owing to the long duration of the operation. On the average the raiding parties shoot 30 to 50 Jews each night. From these statements it was to be infered that a considerable number of Jews are still underground in the Ghetto. Today we blew up a concrete building which we had not been able to destroy by fire. In this operation we learned that the blowing up of a building is a very lengthy process and takes an enormous amount of explosives. The best and only method for destroying the Jews therefore still remains the setting of fires.

Our strength: as on the preceding day.

Our losses: 1 Waffen-SS man wounded.

Termination of Operation: 2100 hours. will be continued on 8 May 1943 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy;
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 8 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab St/G r 16 07 Journal No. 624/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 8 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

The whole former Ghetto was searched today by raiding parties for the remaining dug-outs and Jews. As reported some days a number of subhumans, bandits, and terrorists still remain in the dug-outs, where heat has become intolerable by reason of the fires. These creatures know only too well that their

H1219-0218

H1219-0219

only choice is between remaining in hiding as long as possible or coming to the surface and trying to wound or kill off the men of the Waffen-SS, Police, and Wehrmacht who keep up the pressure against them.

We continued today the operation against the dug-out of the so-called select "Party Directorate" which we had discovered yesterday, as reported in my teletype message yesterday. We succeeded in forcing open the dug-out of the Party Directorate and in catching about 80 heavily armed bandits. We succeeded in catching and liquidating Deputy Leader of the Jewish Military Organization "ZZW" and his so-called Chief of Staff. There were about 200 Jews in this dug-out, of whom 60 were caught and 140 were destroyed, partly owing to the strong effect of smoke-candles, and partly owing to heavy explosive charges which were laid in several places. The Jews whom we caught had already reported that innumerable Jews had been killed by the effect of the smoke-candles. The fight of the first six days was hard, but now we are able to state that we are catching those Jews and Jewesses who were the ringleaders in those days. Every time a dug-out is forced open, the Jews in it offer resistance with the arms at their disposal, light machine guns, pistols, and hand grenades. Today we again caught quite a number of Jewesses who carried loaded pistols in their bloomers, with the safety catch released. Some depositions speak of 3 to 4,000 Jews who still remain in underground holes, sewers, and dug-outs. The undersigned is resolved not to terminate the large-scale operation until the last Jew has been destroyed.

A total of 1,091 Jews were caught today in dug-outs; about 280 Jews were shot in battle, innumerable Jews were destroyed in the 43 dug-outs which were blown up. The sum total of Jews caught has risen to 49,712. Those buildings which had not yet been destroyed by fire, were set on fire today and we discovered that a few Jews were still hiding somewhere within the walls or in the staircases.

Our strength:

Used in operation;

German Police	4/101
Engineering Em Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers	3/69
Waffen SS	13/527

Cordoning Forces:

	Day:	Night:
German Police	1/87	1/36
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	160	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses:

2 Waffen SS dead,
2 Waffen SS wounded
1 Engineer wounded.

A Policeman wounded on 7 May 1943 died today from wounds. We captured about 15 to 20 pistols of various calibers, considerable stores of ammunition for pistols and rifles, moreover a number of hand grenades, made in the former armament factories.

Termination of action; 2130 hours, will be continued on 9 May 1943 1000 hours.

H1219-0220

The SS and Police Fuehrer in
the District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major general of Police.

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 9 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/Gr 1607 Journal No. 625/43
Re: Large scale Ghetto operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 9 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

The operation carried out today had the following result: The raiding parties at work today discovered 42 dug-outs. From these dug-outs we pulled out alive 1,037 Jews and bandits. In battle 319 bandits and Jews were shot, moreover an uncertain number were destroyed when the dug-outs were blown up. The block of buildings which formerly contained the "Transavia" concern was destroyed by fire; in this operation we again caught a number of Jews, although this block had been combed through several times.

Again we captured some pistols and hand grenades.

Our strength
Used in operation:

German Police	4/103
Security Police	2/12
Engineers	3/67
Waffen SS	13/547

Cordoning Forces.	Day	Night
German Police	1/87	1/36
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	160	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses: none

The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 51,313. Outside the former Ghetto 254 Jews and bandits were shot.

Termination of operation: 2100 hours, will be continued on 10 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
Signed :Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw,

Warsaw, 10 May, 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ob St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 627/43 secret
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale action on 10 May 1943, start 1000 hrs.

Today raiding parties again combed out the area of the former Ghetto. As on preceeding days we again pulled out of the dug-outs, against all expectations, a considerable number of Jews. The resistance offered by the Jews had not weakened today. In contrast to the previous days, it seems that those members of the main body of the Jewish battle group who are still in existence and have not been destroyed have retired into the ruins still within their reach, with the intention of firing from there against our men and inflicting casualties.

Today we caught a total of 1,183 Jews alive, 187 bandits and Jews were shot. Again a not ascertainable number of Jews and bandits were destroyed in the blown-up dug-outs. The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 52,693.

Today at 0900 hours a truck drove up to a certain sewer in the so-called Prosta. Someone in the truck exploded two hand grenades, which was the signal for the bandits who were standing ready in the sewer to climb out of it. The bandits and Jews - there are always some Polish bandits among them - armed with carbines, small arms, and one machine gun, climbed into the truck and drove away in an unknown direction. The last man of the gang, who stood sentry in the sewer and had the duty of closing the sewer lid, was captured. It is he who gave the above information. He testified that most of the members of the gang, which had been divided into several battle groups, had either been killed in battle or had committed suicide because they had realized the futility of continuing the fight. The search for the truck, which was ordered at once, had no results. The bandits testified further that the Prosta is now the refuge for the still existing Jews because the Ghetto has become too hot for them. For this reason, I resolved to deal with the Prosta in the same manner as with the Ghetto, and to destroy this miniature Ghetto.

Today, we again captured small arms and some ammunition. The Security police yesterday succeeded in capturing a workshop outside the Ghetto which manufactured 10 to 11,000 explosive charges and other ammunition.

Our Strength: as on the preceding day.

Our losses: 3 SS men wounded.

Owing to the excellent understanding between us and the Wehrmacht, the detachment of Trawnikis was reinforced. Moreover,

a considerable amount of explosives was put at our disposal.

Termination of operation: 2200 hours, will be continued on 11 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
Of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 11 May 1943.

Ref Nr. I Ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 629/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto large-scale operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police.
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 11 May 1943, start 0930 hours

The scouting parties sent out last night again reported that there must still be some Jews within the dug-outs, since some Jews were seen in the ruined streets. The scouting parties shot 12 Jews. On the basis of these reports, today I again formed raiding parties who in combing-out operations discovered, captured, and destroyed a total of 47 dug-outs. Today again we caught some Jews who had taken refuge in ruins which were still protected by a roof. The Jews and bandits are still seeking this new refuge, because staying in the dug-outs has become unbearable. One dug-out was discovered which contained about 12 rooms equipped with plumbing, running water, and separate bathrooms for men and women. Considerable amounts of food were captured or secured, in order to make it more and more difficult for them to get necessary food.

A total of 931 Jews and bandits were caught. 53 bandits were shot. More of them perished when dug-outs were blown up and when a small block of buildings was destroyed by fire. The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 53,667. We captured several pistols, hand grenades, and ammunition.

We have not been able to smoke out the sewers systematically once more, since we are short of smoke-candles. "OFK" is ready to provide new smoke-candles.

Our strength
Used in operation:
German Police
Engineering Bn. Service.

6/126
1/6

H1219-0222

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

Security Police	2/14
Engineers	4/76
Waffen SS	12/308

Cordoning Forces.	Day	Night
German Police	1/112	1/96
Waffen SS	-	1/130
Trawniki	160	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our Losses: 1 SS man wounded.

Total of Losses up to date: 71 wounded, 12 dead.

Termination of today's operation: 2145 hours, will be continued on 12 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major General of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 12 May 1943.

Ref No. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 637/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 12 May 1943, start 0930 hours.

When the raiding parties combed out the area for remaining dug-outs, in which Jews were hiding, they succeeded in discovering 30 dug-outs. 663 Jews were pulled out of them and 133 Jews were shot. The sum total of Jews caught has risen to 54,463.

Furthermore today the units cordoning off the miniature Ghetto were reinforced and destroyed by fire. Probably a considerable number of Jews perished in the flames, no accurate information in this regard could be obtained since the fire was still burning when darkness set in. One concrete building in the Prosta, from which Jews had been removed, was heavily damaged by blowing-up operations in order to make it impossible for the bandits to use it as a base later.

It is noteworthy that the Poles, without having been warned, took appropriate measures for protecting their window-panes, etc., before the blowing-up started.

The transports of Jews leaving here will be directed to T.II beginning today.

Our strength:

Used in operation:

German Police	5/126
Engineering Bn. Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers	4/74
Waffen SS	12/508

Cordoning forces	Day	Night
German Police	1/112	1/86
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	160	-
Polish police	1/160	1/160

Our losses: 1 Waffen SS man wounded.

Termination of today's operation: 2100 hours, will be continued on 13 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major General of Police

Certified copy:
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 13 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/ St/Gr 16 07 Journal no. 641/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the Police
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 13 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

In combing out the Ghetto and the miniature Ghetto(Frost) today we found 234 Jews. 155 Jews were shot in battle. Today it became clear that the Jews and bandits whom we are catching now belong to the so-called battle groups. All of them are young fellows and females between 18 and 25 years of age. When we captured one, a real skirmish took place, in which the

H1219-0224

Jews not only fired from 08 pistols and Polish Vis pistols, but also threw Polish "pineapple" hand grenades at the Waffen-SS men. After part of the inmates of the dug-out had been caught and were about to be searched, one of the females as quick as lightning put her hand under her shirt, as many others had done, and fetched from her bloomers a "pineapple" hand grenade, drew the safety-catch, threw the grenade among the men who were searching her, and jumped quickly to cover. It is only thanks to the presence of mind of the men that no casualties ensued.

The few Jews and criminals still staying in the Ghetto have for the last few days been using the hide-outs they can still find among the ruins, retiring at night into the dug-outs whose location is known to them, to eat and get provisions for the next day. Lately we have been unable to extract information on the whereabouts of further dug-outs from the captured Jews. The remainder of the inmates of that dug-out where the skirmish took place were destroyed by using heavier explosive charges. From a Wehrmacht concern we evacuated 327 Jews today. The Jews we catch now are sent to T.II.

The total of Jews caught has risen to 55,179

Our Strength:
used in operation.

German Police	4/182
Engineering Em. Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers.	4/74
Waffen SS.	12/517

Cordoning forces.	Day	Night
German Police	2/137	1/87
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	270	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses; 2 Waffen SS dead
3 Waffen SS wounded
1 Policeman wounded.

The 2 Waffen SS men lost their lives in the air attack against the Ghetto.

33 dug-outs were discovered and destroyed. Booty: 6 pistols, 2 hand grenades, and some explosive charges.

Termination of today's operation 2100 hours, will be continued on 14 May 1943, 1000 hours.

My intention is to terminate the large-scale operation on 16 May 1943 and to turn all further measures over to Police battalion III/23. Unless ordered otherwise, I am going to submit to the conference of SS and Policefuehrers a detailed report of the operation, including an appendix containing photos.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Major General of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

H1219-0226

Copy Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw 14 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/G 16 07 Journal No. 646/43 secret.
Re : Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 14 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

The raiding parties formed today went to work within the areas allotted to each of them under orders to force open further dwelling dug-outs and to catch the Jews. In this way a considerable number of bandits and Jews were caught, especially as some traces had been discovered during the night which were now followed up with good results. The night patrols clashed with armed bandits several times. These bandits fired a machine gun and small arms. In this operation we had four casualties, 3 Waffen-SS men and 1 policeman. Repeatedly, shots were fired from the aryan part against the external barricade. In the skirmishes about 30 bandits were shot and 9 Jews and bandits, members of an armed gang, were captured. One dug-out was taken during the night, the Jews captured, and some pistols, among them one of 12-mm caliber, were captured. In one dug-out inhabited by 100 persons, we were able to capture 2 rifles, 16 pistols, some hand grenades and incendiary appliances. Of the bandits who resisted, some again wore German military uniform, German steel helmets and "Knobelbecher". Apart from the carbines, we captured 60 rounds of German rifle ammunition. One raiding party had a skirmish with a gang, 10 to 14 strong, on the roofs of a block of buildings at the border of the Ghetto(aryan part). The bandits were destroyed; we suffered no losses.

The captured bandits repeatedly testify that still not all persons in the Ghetto have been caught. They confidently expect that the action will soon be over, and that they will then be able to continue to live in the Ghetto. Several bandits stated that they had long been in a position to kill off the leader of the action, the "General", as they call him, but that they would not do so, since they had orders to that effect to avoid the risk of a further intensification of the anti-Jewish measures.

Today again some concrete buildings in which the bandits find refuge time and again were blown up by the engineers.

In order to force the bandits in the sewers to come to the surface, 183 sewer entrances were opened at 1500 hours, and smoke-candles were lowered into them at an ordered x-time; thereupon the bandits, seeking escape from what they supposed to be poison gas, crowded together in the center of the former Ghetto, and we were able to pull them out of the sewer entrances there.

I shall come to a decision after tomorrow's operations regarding termination of the action.

Today SS Gruppenfuehrer and Lieutenant General of Waffen-SS von Hoffe was present during the operations.

Our strength :

Used in operation:

German Police	4/184
Engineering Bn. Serv.	1/6
Security police	2/16
Engineers.	4/73
Waffen-SS	12/510

Cordoning forces	Day	Night
German Police	2/138	1/87
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	270	"
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses: 5 wounded, 4 Waffen SS, 1 Police

A total of 398 Jews were caught today, furthermore 154 Jews and bandits were shot in battle. The total of the Jews caught has risen to 55,731.

Booty: rifles, pistols, and ammunition. Further, a number of incendiary bottles(Molotov cocktails.)

Termination of action; 2115 hours, will be continued on 15 May 1943 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Major General of Police.

Certified copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, May 15th 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/Gr - 16 07 Journal No. 648/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 15 April 1943, start 0900 hours.

The 5 scouting parties who patrolled the Ghetto last night reported that they encountered Jews only sporadically. In contrast to the preceding nights, they were able to shoot 6 or 7 Jews. The combing-out actions today also had little result. 29 more dug-outs were discovered; but part of them were no

longer inhabited. A total of 87 Jews were caught today and 67 bandits and Jews were shot in battle. In a skirmish which developed around noon, and in which the bandits again resisted by using Molotov cocktails, pistols, and home-made hand grenades, the gang was destroyed; but subsequently a Policeman was wounded by a shot through the right thigh. A special unit once more searched the last block of buildings which was still intact in the Ghetto, and subsequently destroyed it. In the evening the chapel, mortuary, and all other buildings on the Jewish cemetery were blown up or destroyed by fire.
The sum total of Jews caught has risen to 55,885.

Our strength:

Used in operation:

German Police	4/184
Engineering Bn. S.	1/6
Security Police	2/36
Engineers.	4/74
Waffen-SS	12/510

Cordoning forces.

	Day	Night
German Police	2/138	1/87
Waffen-SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	270	-
Polish Police.	1/160	1/160

Our losses: 1 Policeman wounded.

We captured 4 pistols of larger calibers, 1 infernal machine with fuse, 10 kilograms of explosives, and a considerable amount of ammunition. Termination of operation: 2130 hours. Will be continued on 16 May 1943, 1000 hours.

I will terminate the large-scale operation on 16 May 1943 at dusk, by blowing up the Synagogue, which we did not succeed in accomplishing today, and will subsequently charge Police Battalion III/23 with continuing and completing the measures which are still necessary.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, May 16th 1943.

Ref. No. I SS-St/Gr 16 47 Journal Nr. 652/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Cont.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger-- or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 16. May 1943. start 1000 hours.

180 Jews, bandits, and subhumans were destroyed. The former Jewish quarter of Warsaw is no longer in existence. The large-scale actionswas terminated at 2015 hours by blowing up the Warsaw Synagogue.
The measures to be taken with regard to the established banned areas were handed over to the commander of police battalion III/23, whom I instructed carefully.

Total number of Jews dealt with 56,065, including both Jews caught and Jews whose extermination can be proved.

No losses today.

I will submit a final report to the Conference of SS Police Fuehrer on 18 May 1943.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in
the District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop

SS-Brigade Fuehrer and Major general
of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype Message:

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw 24 May 1943.

Ref. No. I no- St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 633/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.
Ref: Your teletype message Nr. 946 of 21 May 1943.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

I beg to reply to the above teletype message:

No. 1:

Of the total of 56,065 caught, about 7,000 were destroyed in the former Ghetto during large-scale operation. 6,929 Jews were destroyed by transporting them to T.II; the sum total of Jews destroyed is therefore 13,929. Beyond the number of 56,065 an estimated number of 5 to 6,000 Jews were destroyed by being blown up or by perishing in the flames.

No. 2:

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A total of 631 dug-outs were destroyed.

No. 3 (booty)

7 Polish rifles, 1 Russian rifle, 1 German rifle
59 pistols of various calibers.
several 100 hand grenades, including Polish and home-made ones.
a few 100 incendiary bottles,
home-made explosive charges,
infernal machines with fuses,
large amounts of explosives, ammunition for all calibers, including machine-gun ammunition.

With regard to the bag of arms one must take into consideration that in most cases we were not able to capture the arms themselves, since the Jews and bandits before they were captured threw them away into hide-outs and holes which we could not discover or find. The smoke which we had developed in the dug-outs also prevented our men from discovering and capturing the arms. Since we had to blow up the dug-outs at once we were not in a position to search for the arms later on.
The hand grenades, explosive charges, and incendiary bottles captured were used at once against the bandits.
Furthermore, we captured:

1,240 used uniform tunics(partly equipped with medal ribbons, Iron Cross and Last Medal)
600 pairs of used trousers.
pieces of equipment, and German steel-helmets,
108 horses, 4 of them in the former Ghetto(hearse)

We counted up to 23 May 1943.:

4.4 million Zloty. We captured moreover about 5 to 6 million Zloty, not yet counted, a considerable amount of foreign currency, including:

$ 14,300 in paper.
$ 9,200 in gold.
large amounts of valuables(rings, chains, watches etc.)

No. 4:

With the exception of 8 buildings,(Police barracks, hospital and accomodations for working parties) the former Ghetto has been completely destroyed. Where blowing-up was not carried out, only partition walls are still standing. But the ruins still contain enormous amounts of bricks and scrap material which could be used.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.
signed; Stroop
SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major-general of Police.

Certified Copy;
SS-Sturnbannfuehrer.

Pictorial Report.

(Translator's note: captions of photos follow in order)

1. The building of the former Jewish Council.
2. Out of the factories!
3. Discussion of the evacuation of a factory.
4. The Jewish section chiefs of the armament factory Brauer.
5. Brauer Company!
6. Column marching to the railway station.
7. On the way to the transhipping place.
8. Search and interrogation.
9. Jewish Rabbis.
10. Jewish Rabbis.
11. a patrol.
12. Drops of humanity.
13. Forcibly pulled out of dug-outs.
14. Just pulled out of a dug-out.
15. Just pulled out of a dug-out.
16. These bandits resisted by force of arms.
17. Bandits destroyed in battle.
18. A dug-out is opened.
19. Jewish traitors.
20. Bandits!
21. Smoking-out of the Jews and bandits.
22. A place which had been prepared for escape and jumping down.
23. Destruction of a block of buildings(2 photos)
24. Destruction of a block of buildings.
25. (no caption)
26. On the way to the transhipping place.
27. Jews are marched away.
28. On the way to the transhipping place.
29. Photos showing parts of so-called dwelling dug-outs.
30-33. (no caption)
34. Measures for covering a street.
35. They were found in underground dug-outs.
36. (1) These bandits are avoiding arrest by jumping down.
    (2) Bandits after having jumped down.
37. The radio car of the command post.
38. Ascaris who were used in the operation.
39. The C.O. of the large-scale action.
40. This is how the former Ghetto looks after having been destroyed.
41-48. (no caption.)

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS

I, Virginia von Schon, 046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 1061-PS.

Virginia von Schon
046318.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT(part of 1063PS)
Office of the U.S.Chief of Counsel

S E C R E T Berlin 2 Jan 1941

The Chief of the security police and the security service

State Police Headquarters, Duesseldorf 15 Jan 1941

IV C2 general Nr. 4865/40 g rubber stamp.

TO:
a) Reichs security headquarters (Distributor B)
b) All State police headquarters
c) All commandants of the security police and security service.

For the information of:
d) All inspectors of the security police and security service.
e) The inspectors of the concentration camps (with 15 copies for the camp commandants).
f) The commanders of the security police and security service in Krakow and Prague.

Subject: Classification of the concentration camps.

The Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German police has given his approval to classify the concentration camps into various categories which take into account the personality of the prisoner as well as the degree of his danger to the State. Accordingly, the concentration camps will be classifeid into the following categories:

Category I For all prisoners with only little accusation and definitely qualified for correction, also for special cases and solitary confinment,
the camps: D A C H A U
S A C H S E N H A U S E N
A U S C H W I T Z I
(The latter also applies in part to category II)

Category Ia For all old prisoners and conditionally qualified for work, who can still be used in the medicinal herb gardens,
the camp: D A C H A U

Category II For prisoners with heavy accusations, but still qualified for reeducation and correction
the camps: B U C H E N W A L D
F L O S S E N B U E R G
A U S C H W I T Z II

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Category III For the heavely accused prisoners, at the same time also for those who have been previously convicted for criminal offences, for asocial prisoners that is to say, those who can hardly be corrected.
the camp: M A U T H A U S E N.

Not to be includedin category Ia are old prisoners not qualified for work and in need of medical treatment. They are therefore to remain in the specifically provided sections for this purpose of the respective concentration camp. More serious cases are to be transferred to the hospital section of the concentration camp SACHSENHAUSEN.

A regrouping of the prisoners within the camps according to the new classification cannot be undertaken right now in view of the current measures for the execution of the prisoner committment. New dispositions will be made, however, in accordance

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with the classification.

I ask therefor, that in the future, with the arrest warrant and the transfer to a concentration camp, suggestions be made as to the category of the prisoner with regard to his personality as well as the degree of his danger to the State.

I therefore order that a complete record of the political life, previous convictions for criminal offences and conduct of the prisoner since the taking over of the power be established, and that request for assignment into category III be specifically and carefully motivated.

This decree does not apply to the district and local police authorities.

seal of the
secret state police

/s/ H E Y D R I C H

certified correct

/s/ BLEECK

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1063-PS (A)

---

19 September 1945

I, Fred Niebergall, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1063A-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

Filed
20 December 1945
D Barlin
Secretary.

AAA

H-1219

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

DOCUMENT BOOK

AA

DIE GEHEIME STAATSPOLIZEI (GESTAPO) AND DIE SICHERHEITSDIENST (SD)

VOLUME I

ROBERT H. JACKSON
U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

OF COUNSEL:

WHITNEY R. HARRIS
LIEUTENANT, USNR

H1219-0234